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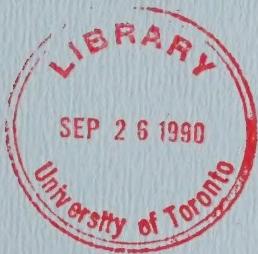


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ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT
BOARD

COMMISSION
DES
EVALUATIONS
ENVIRONNEMENTALES



VOLUME: 234

DATE: Wednesday, September 12, 1990
le mercredi 12 septembre 1990

BEFORE/DEVANT:

A. KOVEN Chairman/Président

E. MARTEL Member/Commissaire

POUR OBTENIR DES INFORMATIONS, Veuillez COMPOSER (SANS TARIF):
FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (TOLL-FREE): 1-800-387-8810

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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of an Order-in-Council
(O.C. 2449/87) authorizing the
Environmental Assessment Board to
administer a funding program, in
connection with the environmental
assessment hearing with respect to the
Timber Management Class
Environmental Assessment, and to
distribute funds to qualified
participants.

Public hearing held at the Senator Hotel,
14 Mountjoy Street South, Timmins, Ontario, on
Wednesday, September 12th, 1990, commencing at
2:00 p.m.

VOLUME 234
(Official Transcript)

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman
Member



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COMMERCE

MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON

GEORGE NIXON

MR. C. BRUNETTA

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
TOURISM ASSOCIATION

I N D E X O F P R O C E E D I N G S

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I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

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1 ---Upon commencing at 2:00 p.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated.

3 Good afternoon. Welcome to the third
4 meeting of the Timber Management Hearing in Timmins.
5 We're very glad that you have come to meet with us
6 today.

7 Bonne après-midi mes dames et messieurs.
8 Je vous souhaite la bienvenue à la troisième assemblée
9 de l'audience sur le sujet de bois d'oeuvre à Timmins.
10 Et je vous remercie d'être venus aujourd'hui.

11 S'il y a quelqu'un qui est présente dans
12 l'audience qui voudrait que je répète mes mots de
13 bienvenu ou la marche à suivre en français, je suis
14 contente de faire ça.

15 Aussi, il y a des traducteurs dans la
16 salle pour les présentations, si vous voulez.

17 Mr. Martel and I are members of the
18 Environmental Assessment Board. I don't think I have
19 to introduce Mr. Martel to most of you. He was in the
20 Ontario Legislature for 20 years and he continues to
21 represent the interests of the north at this hearing
22 and we are fortunate to have him participate. My name
23 is Anne Koven and I Chair the timber management
24 hearing.

25 We are assisted by Mr. Daniel Pascoe who

1 is standing. If anyone in the audience has questions
2 about the Environmental Assessment Board or the process
3 of this hearing they can speak to Mr. Pascoe.

11 We finished hearing the cases of the
12 Ministry of Natural Resources, which is the proponent,
13 and we have finished hearing the case of Industry and
14 we now are starting to hear the cases of parties who
15 are in opposition to the application and at this point
16 we don't know how much longer it will take. This is
17 our 234th day of hearing and we have accumulated about
18 40,000 pages of transcripts.

19 We will be holding satellite hearings in
20 other communities across the north and on this leg of
21 our satellite hearings we are in northeastern Ontario
22 and from here we move to Hearst and Geraldton.

23 In making our decision about whether or
24 not to approve this application we are guided by the
25 Environmental Assessment Act which tells us what we

1 must do with respect to examining all the potential
2 environmental implications of timber management. After
3 hearing all of the evidence we will make our decision.

4 It's a complicated process, more
5 complicated than Mr. Martel and I would like it to be.
6 We admire people who come before us in crowded rooms
7 and speak to the Board and give us your point of view.
8 It's important that you do so, and everything that's
9 said to us will be reflected in our decision. It
10 doesn't matter how long or how short your submission
11 is. Mr. Martel and I are very much in favour of brief
12 submissions, but certainly you can take as long as you
13 need to make your point clear to us.

14 There are a few simple rules about how we
15 conduct the hearing. Today we will be calling on a
16 number of people who have scheduled submissions. Some
17 of these people responded to a notice that was put in
18 the newspaper. After we listen to the scheduled
19 submissions we will listen to anyone else in the
20 audience who has anything to say.

21 Everyone has an opportunity to question
22 what's being said. You can stand up and question the
23 speakers when they're finished. Mr. Martel and I will
24 also be asking questions if we don't understand clearly
25 what you're saying to us.

1 We have full-time parties who appear
2 regularly and a few of them are here with us today and
3 I will introduce them, as I do at every session, so
4 that you will know whose interest they represent.

5 Ms. Catherine Blastorah represents the
6 Ministry of Natural Resources; Mr. Ed Hanna and Dr.
7 Terry Quinney represent the Ontario Federation of
8 Anglers & Hunters, Ms. Betsy Harvie represents the
9 Ministry of the Environment, and Mr. Paul Cassidy
10 represents the Ontario Forest Industries Association
11 and the Ontario Lumber Manufacturers Association.

12 If you have a written presentation you
13 can give it to us, we will give it an exhibit number,
14 it becomes an official part of the record. If you
15 don't have a written submission and simply want to say
16 something, that's perfectly all right.

17 Everything we say today is being recorded
18 by our court reporters: Bev Dillabough and Eddie
19 Dugas. We also have French interpreters attending our
20 hearing today and they are Andre Moreau, Angelo Macri
21 and Fabrice Cadieux.

22 If you wish to see copies of the
23 transcripts of everything that has been said at the
24 hearing you can find them in the main library in
25 Timmins.

1 And also, before you make your submission
2 we would ask you to come up to our table so that we can
3 swear in your evidence. And I think we can get started
4 with the presentations today, and I will first call on
5 Mr. Albert Boudreau.

6 ALBERT BOUDREAU, Sworn

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

8 Mr. Boudreau has given the Board a
9 written submission of two pages and this will be
10 Exhibit No. 1350.

11 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1350: Two-page written presentation
12 submitted by Albert Boudreau.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr.
14 Boudreau.

15 MR. BOUDREAU: Ms. Koven and Mr. Martel,
16 my name is Albert Boudreau and I am president of
17 Timmins Forest Products Limited which is a logging
18 company doing timber harvesting in the Timmins and
19 Matheson area.

20 I have under my employment approximately
21 40 employees working for my company including timber
22 harvesters and mechanical delimiters, skidders, log
23 loaders and 12 logging trucks working on a year-round
24 basis.

25 My company is also a major supplier of

1 wood fiber materials for Grant Forest Products mill in
2 Englehart and the Rexwood Plant situated in New
3 Liskeard and also Normick and Norwood and Cochrane and
4 Caron Lumber sawmill situated in Timmins.

5 As far as I am concerned the forest and
6 the Province of Ontario are for every citizen of this
7 province to enjoy whether it is to be for logging,
8 hiking, hunting, mining, canoeing or others.

9 You have heard a lot of the concern about
10 tree cutting. I would remind you that the trees are
11 renewable resources, trees do grow back after
12 harvesting and my company, along with the Ministry of
13 Natural Resources, are doing the proper regeneration in
14 the conifer stands and the poplar groups are self
15 regenerating.

16 The issue here is to save all the jobs in
17 the forest industry and at the same time to protect the
18 environment. I would rather see 40 people working and
19 supporting their families than receiving unemployment
20 insurance or welfare.

21 My company follows all the rules of the
22 Ministry of Natural Resources and they have some
23 excellent foresters working there. I have nothing but
24 praise for these foresters as they are doing an
25 - excellent job in the management of the public lands of

1 Ontario.

2 And in closing I would like to mention
3 that my company and myself are very much concerned
4 about the environment just like everybody else is
5 because what we do today will secure our future, our
6 jobs and preserving the environment is of utmost
7 importance for the future generations yet to come.

8 Thank you.

9 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup, M.
10 Boudreau.

11 Does anyone have a question for Mr.
12 Boudreau?

13 (no response)

14 Thank you very much.

15 MR. BOUDREAU: That is it?

16 MADAM CHAIR: That's it. Thank you very
17 much, sir.

18 MR. BOUDREAU: Thank you.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Raymond Seguin here?
20 Could you come to our table, Mr. Seguin. Thank you.

21 MR. SEGUIN: (handed)

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

23 RAYMOND SEGUIN, Sworn

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

25 Mr. Seguin is with the Canadian

1 Paperworkers Union, Region III. His submission
2 consists of four pages and that will be Exhibit 1341.

3 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1351: Four-page written presentation
4 submitted by Raymond Seguin, CPU,
Region III.

5 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, I wonder if
6 there are any extra copies of that exhibit that Mr.
7 Seguin might have.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have extra copies,
9 sir?

10 MR. SEGUIN: Sure. (handed)

11 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

12 MR. SEGUIN: Good afternoon. The
13 Canadian Paperworkers Union, Local 37, and you will
14 note that there is an error, it's 137 in the script and
15 there's another error in the script as well which is
16 Malette which has an "e" at the end, so I won't stop
17 every time that the name is mentioned.

18 My name is Raymond Seguin, I'm the
19 president of Local 37 at Timmins Waferboard Corporation
20 which is a division of Malette Inc. Beside me
21 vice-president of our local, Gerry Doucette, and I will
22 proceed with the presentation.

23 The Canadian Paperworkers Union, Local 37
24 is pleased to be able to make a present to the
25 Environmental Assessment Board now visiting Timmins.

1 MR. MARTEL: Just slowly because all of
2 that is being taken down.

3 MR. SEGUIN: Sure. More slow?

4 MR. MARTEL: Just a little slower, yes.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please.

6 MR. SEGUIN: Okay. Forestry operations
7 are very important to the people of Timmins and the
8 surrounding area in terms of employment created in the
9 forest and also in manufacturing. Our Union represents
10 the workers in a large waferboard and particle board
11 plant just west of town.

12 Our plant is particularly important
13 because it utilizes poplar wood which is an over
14 abundance and often left to rot in many clearcut areas.
15 In terms of value added in the manufacturing process
16 and in terms of utilization of the forest resource,
17 Malette Inc. waferboard plant is a very successful and
18 valuable operation.

19 As there is much pressure on the other
20 species, the effect of our mill's consumption of poplar
21 is not felt on the total forest inventory. Indeed we
22 utilize a species that is rapidly increasing in volume
23 due to poor regeneration of other species. In fact,
24 many parts of Ontario boreal forests are being
25 transferred from mixed wood stands to a forest where

1 poplar is a dominant species.

2 Utilization of poplar, therefore,
3 represents a way of sustaining the northern economy,
4 providing employment and important forest products.

5 Within the context of what happens in the managing of
6 the timber resource this plant then plays a positive
7 role in Industry that is and will continue in the
8 future to experience raw material shortage.

9 When we became aware of the work of the
10 Class Environmental Assessment for Timber Management we
11 assumed that it would focus largely on MNR's management
12 of the resource and forest environment. We also
13 assumed that this would include the operation of the
14 forest product industry who cut and haul the trees;
15 however, it has not been made clear whether or not this
16 EA included the processing and production of wood
17 products within the northern environment as parts of
18 its mandate.

19 Earlier this year the OFIA brought before
20 the Board witnesses that talked about the Industry's
21 compliance with environmental standards. On page 32094
22 of the transcript Mr. Cosman stated that:

23 "Influent or effluent from mills may be
24 in some indirect way an issue."

25 Since the OFIA's presentation was

1 accepted by the Environmental Assessment Board and now
2 sits on the public record we are compelled to put our
3 views on record. We think we can put the whole issue
4 of standards into perspective.

5 We do not intend at this point to open
6 the whole issue of the forest products companies
7 industrial waste stream in northern Ontario; however,
8 we do want to give one example, our plant here in
9 Timmins which is by no means the worst offender to show
10 that serious environmental problems exist and continue
11 to go unnoticed by government.

12 What is at stake here is not just the
13 company's claim of compliance with provincial
14 standards, we are confident that we can prove
15 otherwise, what is at stake is their credibility in
16 terms of how they describe their forest operation.

17 To detail all the pollution produced by
18 the Malette mill here in Timmins would take days to
19 convey. Instead we want to give you a brief synopsis
20 of the industrial process within our plant and what is
21 discharged to the air, drain into the water and
22 leaching into the ground and then into the river.

23 Our plant is a large one covering several
24 acres. In addition to a considerable volume of poplar
25 trees it uses large amount of formaldehyde,

1 isocyanides, glues, resins and oils and other chemicals
2 such as ammonium sulphite.

3 For example, we go through a tanker truck
4 of formaldehyde every 36 hours, that's about 240 tanker
5 trucks a year, and a tanker truck of isocyanide every
6 60 to 70 hours. We do not have a closed loop recovery
7 system for applying and spills of all of these
8 chemicals are frequent.

9 A daily occurrence. The most common way
10 of dealing with these spills is to soak up the iso or
11 oil with wood chips. This contaminated combination of
12 chemicals and wood chips is then dumped into the yard
13 not far from the river.

14 This dumb yard covers several acres, it's
15 about 30 feet deep at ground level and is piled a
16 further 30, 40 feet high on top of that. The rain then
17 falls on this pile, soaks into the yard, leaches into
18 the soil and then migrates to the river nearby.

19 Our plant is just six miles upstream from
20 Timmins on a river where the City draws its water
21 supply. The drains throughout the plant are frequently
22 used for dumping whatever is not needed such as
23 solvents from the electrical stockroom, large pails of
24 any liquid containing chemicals will also end up in the
25 drains. These drains lead directly to the river.

1 On several occasions heating oil has
2 ended up in the river. Recently the Ministry of
3 Environment ordered a retaining wall built around the
4 heating oil tanks. Two weeks ago another spill
5 occurred that flooded the floor despite the retaining
6 wall. The oil was soaked up with wood chips and then
7 dumped into the yard.

8 When tanker trucks deliver formaldehyde
9 or isocyanides they are always puddles covering 2 to 4
10 feet on average left on the ground. Our members are
11 told to dump part empty barrels directly outside on the
12 ground. Hardened chunks of glue that are removed from
13 the silos are thrown into the yard also. There are no
14 recovery facilities at all.

15 In terms of what goes into the air, there
16 do not seem to be any scrubbers or recovery facilities
17 whatsoever. All mists including formaldehyde and
18 isocyanide are blown directly into the air from the
19 roof of the plant. We also have a large burner system
20 called a conis. This unit burns dust and bark. When
21 the Ministry of the Environment said something can no
22 longer be dumped outside, it simply went into the
23 conis.

24 A chemical additive is added to help
25 materials burn. What is particularly alarming here is

1 that the ash from the conis which is undoubtedly toxic
2 is dumped in the yard too.

3 Apparently the high dust levels around
4 the mill prompt the burning, however, the conis often
5 belched out smoke to the point that complaints came in
6 from a local trailer park. The real problem is not
7 just that the bark and dust create a dense smoke, a lot
8 of junk goes into the conis including lunchroom waste,
9 waferboard, particle board rejects, and trims, excess
10 soap and piles of wood chips used to soak up the spills
11 of isocyanides and formaldehyde.

12 The problems for us as workers is that
13 things are often so bad inside the plant that it's hard
14 to think of what is going outside. We are never
15 informed about serious problems or how we can prevent
16 pollution.

17 As president of this local I wasn't even
18 aware that PCBs were stored in the plant. Our members
19 are concerned about their health and their working
20 environment, they are also concerned about what affects
21 their work as on the environment.

22 Unfortunately there doesn't seem to be
23 anything we can do to help, we can't even take part in
24 monitoring what goes on. This seems to be symptomatic
25 of the common attitude of our employer: The less we

1 know the more we can get away with; the less we
2 participate, the longer these serious problems remain
3 invisible. When these problems are invisible the
4 easier it is for the Industry to say that it's doing
5 it's best to comply with the environmental controls and
6 environmental standards.

7 - It would seem to us that what is going on
8 only happens because there are not enough controls or
9 standards. If there are regulations on the blocks then
10 there is not enough monitoring and enforcement. This,
11 in our opinion, is true from the forest floor to the
12 factory floor.

13 Thank you very much.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

15 Are there any questions for Mr. Seguin?
16 (no response)

17 MR. MARTEL: You indicate you are not
18 allowed to assist in the monitoring. Why is that, or
19 to know what's being monitored?

20 MR. SEGUIN: Well, sir, when we found out
21 about the environment, like I said in my brief, we were
22 having so many problems inside the plant, health and
23 safety as it was, and our concern was primarily in the
24 plant itself, and when we found out about things that
25 were happening outside the plant and the government had

1 concerns about these things that were happening, we saw
2 them in the paper.

3 And the Malette Inc. corporation was
4 charged on 14 counts and I think that the offence is a
5 penalty of 2,000 per charge and they ended up having to
6 pay 1,500 and they pleaded guilty to one charge and
7 then the other 13 were removed.

8 I don't know what happened in those
9 hearings or the courts or I wasn't there, but my point
10 that I'm trying to bring across to the hearing is that
11 it's difficult enough inside with the language that we
12 have under the Occupational Health and Safety Act where
13 a committee is formed and a committee is able to
14 represent the workers on their behalf inside a plant,
15 and I feel that this should be the same when it comes
16 to environment on the outside.

17 MR. MARTEL: Yes, but that's precisely
18 the point I am coming to. If you have an occupational
19 health committee, surely you then have an opportunity
20 to do a number of things, (a) that you are directly
21 involved in trying to eliminate the problem; and, if
22 not having any success, taking it to the Minister of
23 Labour and to the Ministry of the Environment.

24 You have a committee, don't you?

25 MR. SEGUIN: Yes, we do.

1 MR. MARTEL: And you have the right, if I
2 understand the Act correctly, to shut down an operation
3 if you are not making any progress, if you consider it
4 hazardous to you. And if you're dealing with
5 isocyanide - I'm not telling you what you should do -
6 but if you're dealing with isocyanides and formaldehyde
7 and so on, you do have some rights under the
8 Occupational Health Act to bring that to a head.

9 MR. SEGUIN: Yes, I understand that, but
10 I wasn't aware that we have the right under that Act to
11 demand certain things from the environmental people
12 because when those people came into the plant and
13 assessed whatever reason they found that there was
14 appropriate to charge the company with the dumping of
15 the waste where they were dumping it near the river and
16 the stuff that they are dumping in there, no one from
17 the environment contacted us as representing the
18 workers letting us know what they were doing. They
19 were inside the plant walking about or checking, you
20 know, the place and they didn't tell us that.

21 MR. MARTEL: It doesn't surprise me.

22 MR. SEGUIN: It doesn't surprise me
23 either, sir.

24 MR. MARTEL: I'm just saying, you have
25 got an Act and you are going to have to use it to your

1 benefit. I mean, the Act is there and I think that --
2 while we can listen to it, I mean it's not going to
3 make a part of this decision, I don't think, what's
4 going on inside a plant whether it's good, bad or
5 indifferent, I mean we are not looking at that aspect.

6 I understand what you are telling us, but
7 I think that you have an Act which could resolve many
8 of your problems.

9 MR. SEGUIN: Well, we will seriously look
10 at that in more detail. But as I expressed in the
11 brief, our energies were being spent on what was going
12 inside more than what was on the outside.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
14 questions?

15 (no response)

16 All right. Thank you very much.

17 MR. SEGUIN: You are welcome.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Bennett here from
19 the Gogama Tourist Outfitters?

20 Good afternoon, Mr. Bennett.

21 MR. BENNETT: (handed)

22 ROY BENNETT, Sworn

23 MADAM CHAIR: And if you could identify
24 yourself. When you sit down, if you could identify
25 yourself. Thank you.

1 MR. BENNETT: Madam Chairman, members of
2 the Board, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Roy Bennett
3 and I represent the Gogama Tourist Operators
4 Association. We did not have a complete brief, so I'm
5 going to do this just from notes that we have made due
6 to everybody is spread out.

7 Our main concern with lumbering is not
8 lumbering, we are not against lumbering in any manner
9 at all, it's just the process of doing it. We find
10 that in the Gogama area all small lakes, large lakes,
11 whatever they are are being accessed and unnecessarily.
12 The lakes if they don't have a name and there is not
13 tourism protections on them are being accessed, parts
14 of them cut open and they move onto the next one.

15 We have 13 outfitters and 479 years of
16 service, 74 employees all being affected. We have
17 fly-in services that now cannot fly into the lakes
18 because it's just polluted with people. We are not
19 against people getting in but when it's too easy for
20 them to get in they ruin lakes. They're overfished,
21 they can't stand the pressure.

22 We suggest that a little more guidelines
23 be used on behalf of the Ministry of Natural Resources
24 and give us a little more protection around the remote
25 lakes with only the honest, hard working sportsman will

1 get to, not the people that set up camp and stay for
2 the season.

3 We find our lakes getting less and less
4 and there doesn't seem to be anything we can do
5 locally. We talked to our Ministry and they say: Oh,
6 we can go right to the edge on certain lakes, and the
7 ones that are tourism lakes are 400 feet. Now, 400
8 feet is not very much when a man owns a chainsaw and
9 this is happening to us quite frequently.

10 In the Gogama area we had a vast amount
11 of lakes and it was a very well-known fishing and
12 hunting area. In the last few years it just is getting
13 less and less. We don't have the places to take people
14 and the tourism is starting to dwindle and it's a very
15 major part of the Village of Gogama.

16 And I think that's about all I have to
17 say.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Bennett.
19 Are there any questions for Mr. Bennett?

20 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, just a couple
21 of questions about Mr. Bennett's business, if I might.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. Cassidy.

23 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

24 Mr. Bennett, are most of your clientele
25 from outside the Gogama area, most of your customers?

1 MR. BENNETT: Our customers you mean?

2 MR. CASSIDY: Yes.

3 MR. BENNETT: Oh yes, they all are.

4 There is Ontario, south of the border and the
5 Europeans.

6 MR. CASSIDY: I see. Am I correct that
7 most of your customers would be, and by that I mean the
8 majority of your customers would be American?

9 MR. BENNETT: I run about 65 per cent
10 American.

11 MR. CASSIDY: I see. And can you give me
12 a percentage of how many people would be from southern
13 Ontario?

14 MR. BENNETT: Probably about 30 per cent,
15 I would think 5 per cent would be European.

16 MR. CASSIDY: Okay. So almost all of
17 your customers then are from outside the area; is that
18 right?

19 MR. BENNETT: Oh yes. 70 per cent would
20 be from outside of the direct Ontario area.

21 MR. CASSIDY: I see. And the fishing
22 pressure that you have described through the access is
23 from people from the local area; is that correct?

24 MR. BENNETT: We are getting some, it's
25 not just immediate local, it seems to be the people

1 that have nothing else to do but come in the spring and
2 sit until the fall. We are certainly not against the
3 true sportsman, believe me.

4 MR. CASSIDY: I have no further
5 questions.

6 MR. MARTEL: Could I ask a question. Are
7 they not limited in the amount of time that they can
8 sit on a piece of Crown land to about, what, two weeks
9 or 20 days?

10 MR. HANNA: 21 days.

11 MR. MARTEL: 21 days.

12 MR. BENNETT: For camping for --

13 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

14 MR. BENNETT: 21 days we understand,
15 yeah.

16 MR. MARTEL: But you say they're staying
17 there for the entire season.

18 MR. BENNETT: I'm sorry, sir, I can't
19 hear you.

20 MR. MARTEL: You indicated that many of
21 them stay for the entire season.

22 MR. BENNETT: Oh no. Well, people that
23 come to these lakes once they are accessed, yes, they
24 set up trailer parks, et cetera, and once they do this
25 nobody else gets into the lakes and we no longer can

1 fly into them or boat into them or whatever, and they
2 move on as soon as that lake is done.

3 I have a -- there was a small brief put
4 - together here by one of the outfitters, a fly-in
5 operator who named lakes that had been accessed.
6 Whether it would mean anything to the Board or not, I
7 don't know.

8 MADAM CHAIR: If you wish to submit that
9 to us, Mr. Bennett, that's fine, we will certainly
10 accept it.

11 MR. BENNETT: (handed)

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. All right.

13 That is just fine, thank you.

14 Mr. Bennett has submitted to the Board a
15 two-page written brief and this will be given Exhibit
16 No. 1342 (sic).

17 MR. HANNA: 52.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Are we up to 52? Oh.
19 Well, let's go back to Mr. Boudreau's presentation.
20 That should be Exhibit No. 1350.

21 All right. I'm just 10 numbers behind.

22 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1352: Two-page written brief submitted
23 by Roy Bennett, Gogama Tourist
 Association.

24 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair, I understand
25 that Exhibit 1352 was not prepared by Mr. Bennett and

1 actually I believe it was Mr. Bennett provided this to
2 one of the members of the Federation and I received it
3 just before we sat down.

4 I really don't know that it's productive
5 to ask him any questions on this brief seeing that he
6 didn't prepare it, but if he wishes so I will, but I am
7 really not interested if it's not going to be
8 productive, and I don't think it will be.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, I understand that Mr.
10 Bennett had some involvement in this presentation in
11 discussions with at least one other person.

12 MR. BENNETT: Yes.

13 MADAM CHAIR: But if there is nothing --
14 is there a very important question you have, Mr. Hanna?

15 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair, the question I
16 had didn't really have to deal with this brief and the
17 reason I was going to ask it -- the reason I started
18 out that way was that I was concerned about what was
19 said, what's here, may not be consistent with what I
20 heard Mr. Bennett say. And so that was the reason I
21 was premising my question with that.

22 Maybe I will just ask Mr. Bennett the
23 question very directly. Your concern that you have
24 raised here in terms of access is one of overfishing;
25 is that correct?

1 MR. BENNETT: Yes, sir.

2 MR. HANNA: And your concern is that many
3 of your clients that you bring in are coming for a
4 quality fishing experience?

5 MR. BENNETT: Not quality fishing. I
6 think an awful lot come for just a wilderness adventure
7 in the sense where they can kind of get away from
8 people a little bit with a little bit of fishing. We
9 are trying to give up selling hard fishing, we are
10 promoting catch and release at the present time.

11 MR. HANNA: Mm-hmm. Do you see a way to
12 effectively deal with the need to access the timber,
13 the need to provide legitimate access to what I think
14 you've called the responsible outdoorsman and your
15 interest at the same time? Is there some way that you
16 see of trying to deal with that?

17 MR. BENNETT: I think there is. I think
18 the main lumber roads going in with all parties
19 involved can be put in spots and some lakes left aside
20 for remoteness.

21 Now, I'm not saying just fly-in lakes,
22 I'm talking lakes maybe a quarter mile back, half mile,
23 maybe two miles up a river or something where at least
24 the legitimate sportsman as we call him goes into these
25 places and has a holiday and doesn't see a thousand

1 people.

2 As far as some people have the concept
3 that tourist operators want to block out use of lakes,
4 and that is very wrong, it's just the over use, and I
5 think the tourist industry in itself is entitled to
6 have a little bit of the fly-in lakes left, I mean not
7 solely for their use but still where there is no road
8 going into them.

9 MR. HANNA: One of the proposals the
10 Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters is putting
11 forward is that as part of the timber management
12 planning process instead of simply looking at a 20-year
13 horizon in terms of access that the forest management
14 unit should be looked at in its entirety in what we
15 would call the mature state; in other words, when it's
16 ultimately fully accessed so that you can decide what
17 areas are going to be remote, what areas are going to
18 be road accessible, et cetera.

19 Would that assist you in dealing with
20 some of the problems you have raised here today?

21 MR. BENNETT: It may assist, but if you
22 can understand where I'm coming from. I was a
23 fly-in/boat-in operator who was accessed by a lumber
24 road and then the problems followed the lumber road.

25 I am not against roads properly managed

1 - and roads to a big percentage of the lakes, but let's
2 try and leave a few remote lakes. You know, there is
3 other people to come along in these generations and you
4 know how long it takes to grow fish in Ontario,
5 northern Ontario.

6 MR. HANNA: Thank you, Madam Chair.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
8 Bennett.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, just on that
10 last exhibit, is there any one individual whose name is
11 on that, or shall we attach the Gogama Tourism
12 Association --

13 MADAM CHAIR: The Gogama Tourist
14 Association is written on the front page of the
15 exhibit.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: So I will assume that
17 it's a submission by that association?

18 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

20 MADAM CHAIR: I think Mr. Bennett has
21 made that clear.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Gordon Hotchkis of
24 Hotchkis Forestry Enterprises Inc.?

25 Is Mr. Hotchkis here?

1 (no response)

2 All right. Mr. Abe Aidelbaum, President
3 of the Association of Tree Farmers of Ontario?

4 MR. AIDELBAUM: (handed)

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

6 ABE AIDELBAUM, Sworn

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

8 Mr. Aidelbaum has given the Board a
9 written presentation of five pages and this will be
10 Exhibit 1353.

11 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1353: Five-page written presentation
12 submitted by Abe Aidelbaum,
President, Association of Tree
Farmers of Ontario.

13

14 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr.
15 Aidelbaum.

16 MR. AIDELBAUM: Madam Chair, Mr. Martel,
17 my name is Abe Aidelbaum, my presentation today is in
18 support of the multi-use concept of forest management.

19 As president of the Association of Tree
20 Farmers of Ontario I would like to present to you some
21 of the views and achievements that I feel are
22 representative of my fellow growers.

23 My connection with the containerized tree
24 seedling industry is as president and general manager
25 of North Gro Development. We grow 3-million black

1 spruce seedlings annually. Our complex is located on
2 Highway 11 just north of Kirkland Lake.

3 The Province of Ontario has 20 private
4 nursery complexes which in 1989 shipped 69.9-million
5 containerized tree seedlings. This northern region has
6 10 greenhouse nursery locations. We are the largest
7 production region with 36.2-million seedlings shipped
8 in 1989.

9 The dollar value of our production for
10 the province would be in excess of \$11-million. This
11 northern region's dollar volume is in excess of
12 \$6-million.

13 Our industry is very labour intensive.
14 35 to 40 per cent of our gross income is committed to
15 labour. For this northern region labour costs are in
16 excess of \$2.4-million, and for the province the total
17 direct labour cost inject approximately \$4-million into
18 the economy.

19 Northern region containerized seedling
20 growers are located in Englehart, Kirkland Lake,
21 Ramore, Val Gagne, Timmins, Cochrane and Hearst.

22 The cost of supplies and maintenance
23 materials is extremely high and for the most part
24 purchased from local suppliers. We foresee that peat
25 bogs located in northern Ontario will soon be in

1 production and this will be another in-province
2 commodity that our industry will support.

3 Our industry is moving towards growing
4 seedlings in hard wall containers. These are
5 manufactured in Canada and certainly could be produced
6 by existing Ontario plastic molding companies. This
7 item alone represents 15 per cent of our production
8 costs.

9 The private greenhouse nurseries came
10 into production during 1981 to 1982. This was in
11 direct result to the Province of Ontario's initiative
12 to expand their commitment to replanting each year's
13 tree harvest. The original contracts were with the
14 Ministry of Natural Resources and this program worked
15 very well.

16 We are quite willing to concede that our
17 financial well-being is totally dependent on the forest
18 industry and the political will to regenerate each
19 year's cutting production.

20 Growing techniques in our industry came
21 from existing government nurseries. There is great
22 cooperation and technical information transfer from the
23 Ministry of Natural Resources.

24 The increased production of seedlings
25 immediately demanded higher quality stock and brought

1 to the forefront some inherent production problems.
2 The private growers were quick to respond, many new
3 innovative growing techniques were developed. As well,
4 growers travelled out of province and out of country
5 researching new technology. In less than a decade
6 Ontario growers with the cooperation of Ministry of
7 Natural Resources' personnel dramatically improved the
8 quality of containerized tree seedlings grown in this
9 province.

10 I strongly feel that we now produce a
11 world class seedling comparable to the Industry's best.
12 Our success rate in outplant sites exceeds 85 per cent
13 in black spruce and over 90 per cent in jack pine. Our
14 industry is continually researching every area of stock
15 improvement.

16 Containerized seedlings during the
17 growing period in the greenhouse are vulnerable to gray
18 mould, commonly known as botrytis, insect damage and
19 plant disease. In order to overcome these traditional
20 production problems, tree seedling growers of Ontario
21 have developed photo period control systems. These are
22 short day blackout equipped greenhouses that initiate
23 bud set in the seedlings. The eight-hour days and
24 16-hour nights are used to control the height of the
25 seedlings. With longer hardening periods as a result

1 of this system the weight, the roots and the root
2 collar diameter are increased resulting in a superior
3 quality more vigorous seedling.

4 Fertilizer formulas have changed with the
5 innovative private growers. With fertilizer trials in
6 cooperation with Professor Timmer of the University of
7 Toronto, Faculty of Forestry, it was ascertained that
8 seedlings respond to various nutrient regimes by
9 reflecting this uptake in their foliar composition.

10 We are continuing this work to develop
11 nutrient loaded seedlings. In the near future we will
12 be growing seedlings with specific loading for
13 designated outplant sites.

14 Seeding dates and crop rotation has also
15 taken on some new meaning. High costs, sophisticated
16 traditional greenhouses are now used as propagation
17 houses to germinate the seedlings. The seedlings are
18 then moved into cold frames to continue their growth to
19 contracted parameters. This has enabled production to
20 be doubled with a lower capital investment.

21 Two-year crops grown in hard wall
22 containers are another innovative growing system.
23 These multi-pot plugs have performed as well or better
24 than traditional more expensive bareroot stock.

25 The most rewarding part of growing

1 seedlings are the annual trips we make to the outplant
2 sites. We inspect the results of the various seedling
3 crops and we can now look at black spruce seedlings
4 that we grew in 1983 that are now head high in a new
5 forest.

6 Monitoring the regeneration success is a
7 monumental task. Our company is under contract with
8 Abitibi-Price. Abitibi foresters document each
9 plantation tagging 100 seedlings per plot and there are
10 50,000 seedlings in each plot. There can be a 145 to
11 150 plots in each planting season. These seedlings
12 assessed in year one, year two, and year five. At each
13 assessment the seedlings are inventoried as healthy,
14 unhealthy, dead or missing. The height increment is
15 measured at each assessment period. By year five the
16 size of the seedling should be above other competing
17 growth and termed free to grow without further tending.

18 Abitibi-Price pays Northgrow a premium
19 price above what they receive in funds from the
20 Province of Ontario and this is in recognition for
21 higher parameter quality stock.

22 It is impossible to be in forestry and
23 not be concerned about the environment. We have
24 perhaps been slow in recognizing the importance of
25 keeping the public informed of our commitment to modern

1 day forest management.

2 The agricultural revolution and the
3 industrial revolutions are well-known milestones of
4 man's development on earth. When man learned to till
5 the land and grow food to feed a growing world
6 population, there were no doubt some skeptics. The
7 world does need wood fiber, there is no real substitute
8 that does not create another forum of environmental
9 questions.

10 The forest as a farm can be managed; the
11 crop rotation requires more time. I'm certain you have
12 heard of the valuable softwood forests that if not
13 harvested will succumb to disease, be prone to fire or
14 become dangerous for recreation use. Results prove
15 that our tree regeneration program in Ontario is
16 successful.

17 There are enormous controversies going on
18 because of the fear of job loss in the wood sector.
19 The forest industry is committed to the multi-use
20 concept. Loggers are concerned that the extreme
21 conservation movement is going to put them out of work.
22 The public must be better informed in order to
23 eventually influence government policy.

24 I trust these facts to be of some help in
25 accomplishing your mandate. Thank you.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Aidelbaum.
2 Are there any questions for Mr.
3 Aidelbaum?

4 (no response)
5 All right. Thank you very much, Mr.
6 Aidelbaum.

7 MR. AIDELBAUM: Thank you.
8 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Charles Warner here?
9 CHARLES WARNER, Sworn

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.
11 MR. WARNER: Madam Chair, Mr. Martel, my
12 name is Charles Warner, I live in the Englehart area
13 and have done so for approximately the past 21 years.

14 I am originally from southern Ontario and
15 moved to this region in the hopes of business
16 opportunities as well as thinking of it as a very
17 favourable place to live and to raise a family.

18 We have become quite established in this
19 area at the present time and carry on a business that
20 involves growing strawberries, growing bedding plants,
21 growing tree seedlings, doing landscaping and a variety
22 of other horticultural ventures that are basically
23 associated with the land, the environment, making
24 things grow.

25 Our more specific association with the

1 forest industry or our most specific association with
2 the forest industry is in that we do grow forest
3 seedlings directly for the reforestation effort. We
4 have produced approximately 20-million seedlings in the
5 time since approximately 1982 when the Ministry of
6 Natural Resources started purchasing seedlings from
7 private individuals.

8 We are, however, very greatly associated
9 with the forest industry in many other ways as well.
10 When you start to think about it, we live in a town
11 that has always had a small lumber mill, now has a
12 large waferboard plant. Almost everybody I can think
13 of, and I'm sure at least 50 per cent of the people
14 that I know, either work for somebody directly in the
15 forest industry, they work for the Ministry of Natural
16 Resources or something of that nature.

17 The effect on the other parts of our
18 business that aren't directly forestry, such as, you
19 know, landscaping and garden centre, we rely on the
20 success of these other forest industries to make our
21 existence possible. There wouldn't be a need for any
22 of the other support things that we do if it wasn't for
23 the forest industry as being one of the major
24 contributors in our area.

25 We include our area not just as Englehart

1 but Kirkland Lake, the tri-towns as well, a fairly
2 large area that is both agricultural, mining and
3 forestry.

4 The gist of the rest of my comments are
5 kind of centered around growing, farming. I grew up in
6 agriculture and was introduced to forestry later in
7 life and, as a result, I am always making comparisons
8 between the one and the other, and I think it's very
9 appropriate that we go out and plant seedlings just
10 like farmers plant small corn plants or small tomatoe
11 plants, it just happens that the cycle is 90 years as
12 opposed to one year or two years.

13 I grew up in an area where tree fruit was
14 produced and the cycle was anywhere from 10 years to 50
15 years depending whether it was a peach tree or an apple
16 tree.. But the cycle is similar and the crop is
17 regenerated at certain intervals; when the old trees
18 get tired, weary, less productive, whatever, they are
19 usually removed and replaced. And there is often
20 individual trees replaced in an orchard when the whole
21 orchard isn't replaced. We think of this as maybe not
22 clearcutting but going in and replacing certain areas
23 of the forest, but even in agriculture this only works
24 in a sort of a small sense, eventually it becomes too
25 messy and too expensive and very difficult and not

1 necessarily the best for the orchard. Disease follows
2 from old trees to new trees, and again I am talking
3 about an orchard here. So the whole thing gets cleaned
4 up and a new planting is put out.

5 Both in the forest and in farming this
6 may look pretty messy and pretty destructive for a
7 while, you've got a bunch of old trees you have got to
8 get rid of and some of them are used and some of them
9 are destroyed, but eventually they are replaced and
10 after a few years when the new orchard or the new
11 planting comes along it starts to look quite
12 respectable.

13 In my particular area where I live now we
14 don't see orchards but we see forests, and when I first
15 moved from southern Ontario to northern Ontario it is
16 odd but I didn't think of clearcut areas as
17 destruction, I looked at these with awe and I saw the
18 truckloads of product rolling out of there and down the
19 roads to the mill and I saw the farming aspect of it.
20 I was quite curious about the people that were out
21 there planting trees, and I know a lot of my neighbours
22 planted trees and they told me about their experiences
23 both with the black flies which was negative and the
24 with the work ethic and the dollars that they earned
25 which was positive.

1 - . And it was hard to see much, but after a
2 while these forests started to grow and I now see many
3 excellent examples. Up the Larder Lake highway which
4 is behind where we live over towards Elk Lake,
5 Matachewan and so on, stuff that was planted about the
6 time that I moved to northern Ontario which was a waste
7 land then which now is beautiful 20, 30, 40-foot
8 trees - I'm not very good at estimating - but they are
9 very attractive and productive looking sites.

10 And I find myself now in the role of
11 reminding my neighbours and visitors from the south and
12 even people from the north that don't venture out too
13 often that, let's give it a little bit of time and
14 let's see what happens.

15 Now, as a tree seedling grower of course
16 I'm very concerned with my own livelihood and being
17 able to continue to produce seedlings for this
18 reforestation effort and we, even within our own
19 employees, have to sit down and talk once in a while
20 and make sure we're aware of what happens to that
21 seedling after it leaves our place.

22 Quite often we just do our own thing and
23 we don't realize the impact it has after that. We do
24 go out, as was mentioned by the previous speaker, and
25 see the trees that were planted and we are quite

1 concerned that these trees live. We have put our heart
2 and soul into growing these things and shipping out
3 something that's green and healthy and the best
4 possible quality and it wold be very disturbing to
5 think that they went out into the bush and died.

6 And unfortunately a lot of what we hear
7 and what makes the most spectacular stores is the
8 problems that occur, the disasters around the world,
9 the disasters around the north, but you really have to
10 go out there and dig sometimes to see what those little
11 seedlings look like in the first few years because for
12 at least five years it still looks like a waste land,
13 you really have to have a good forester go out there
14 and show you what a seedling looks like.

15 I was on a tour the other day and the guy
16 leading the tour said: We have got some black spruce
17 out here we are going to show you that were planted in
18 '87 and they are two metres high. And I said: No, way
19 impossible. Well, there was only three or four of
20 them, but there were an awful lot of black spruce that
21 were one metre high, and they were lovely trees and
22 they had grown extremely well.

23 But I needed to be shown these. These
24 were less than two miles from my own home and had been
25 growing there for a period of time.

1 What I'd kind of like to summarize is the
2 idea that the forest is renewable, it can be replanted.
3 I personally like to think of it in terms of farming.
4 I think that, I have great confidence that we can grow
5 things almost anywhere.

6 I don't think that -- I think a lot of
7 people give up, the public tends to give up and say:
8 Well, we cut those trees down, they will never be the
9 same. I sincerely believe that a lot of what I've
10 seen, the replanted forest, is much better than what
11 was taken away. A lot of the forest is very -- not
12 necessarily spectacular, it's very poor, very thin and
13 as long as it is replanted, as long as we have that
14 commitment to replant it, it can come back and be twice
15 as productive.

16 I think of farming as being very
17 productive. We heard negative stories in farming too,
18 farmers destroy the soil and so on. I don't think good
19 farming destroys the soil.

20 I think those are the sad stories that we
21 hear, but good farming, good forestry probably improves
22 what nature gave us.

23 Thank you.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
25 Warner.

1 Are there any questions for Mr. Warner?

2 Mr. Martel?

3 MR. MARTEL: I might have asked Mr.

4 Aidelbaum the same question, but is it your belief that
5 the work that you are doing has improved the quality of
6 the trees and thus - you gave trees planted in '87 one
7 metre high already - is it your belief that you're
8 improving the quality of the trees to such an extent
9 that they're taking off with, shall I say, with such
10 rapidity?

11 MR. WARNER: I believe that's correct,
12 yes. I don't have any statistics to give you but I
13 think there are statistics out there that will show
14 that in the last 10 years there have been major
15 improvements with, first of all, more trees alive and
16 less trees dying; and, secondly, the tree grows more
17 quickly.

18 Those are really the two things that are
19 looked at or that we concern ourselves most with as far
20 as what is concerned a successful plantation.

21 MR. MARTEL: Thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
23 Warner.

24 MR. WARNER: Thank you.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Sam Gamble here?

1 (no response)

2 All right. Is Judy Daschuk here?

3 JUDY DASCHUK, Sworn

4 MADAM CHAIR: Could you spell your name
5 for the court reporter, please, Ms. Dashuk?

6 MS. DASHUK: Daschuk, D-a-s-c-h-u-k.

7 Hello, Madam Chairman, Mr. Martel. I'm
8 speaking on behalf as a cottage owner in an area that
9 is affected by forest management agreement. We own a
10 cottage at Scott Lake which is approximately 26 miles
11 south of Timmins. It falls under the Timmins Forest
12 Management Agreement.

13 In 19 -- I will just give you a brief
14 background. 1975 we purchased our lot or we leased our
15 lot from Ministry of Natural Resources. We have been
16 out there 15 years. At that time there was already a
17 road built into towards the cottage. We cleared our
18 land and built our cottage and spruce budworm came
19 through and killed all our balsams. The following year
20 the birch all died off with some type of birch disease.

21 In 1983 Quebec-Ontario Paper started
22 negotiating with -- started their forest management
23 agreement which is the Timmins Forest Management
24 Agreement which affects our area. And when they
25 renewed on their first five-year contract they

1 negotiated with Scott Lake Cottagers Association
2 concerning forest management and I was involved with
3 those negotiations with Lang Bennett.

4 I would like to say that at that time
5 there was a lot of points that were discussed with not
6 only Scott Lake Association but also Marceau Lake
7 Cottagers Association. The two lakes are approximately
8 five miles apart.

9 The original plan that was presented to
10 us by Quebec-Ontario Paper, as cottagers we had many
11 concerns which we met with them in committee and we
12 discussed some of the problems and we did come up with
13 an agreement that was suitable to both Quebec-Ontario
14 Paper and our cottage association.

15 One of the areas was the 400-foot -- they
16 are cutting the east side of the lake, all our cottages
17 are located on the west side and we have a setback of
18 400 feet and if there's going to be any - I will try to
19 get this right - if it's going to change how we
20 perceive the horizon across the lake - because of the
21 way the lake is the trees tend to grow up a hill - if
22 it's going to change the horizon to our eyes, then our
23 own representative is to go with Quebec-Ontario Paper
24 to determine where the cut shall begin.

25 So this is something that they have

1 negotiated with us in order to keep us content with it
2 and not only ruin the value of our property.

3 Another area we had problems were with
4 road construction. Because of the terrain there is a
5 lot of eskers and when they were developing their
6 cutting areas to get into their timber we had to
7 negotiate with them as to where the roads would cross
8 the main road, and where they were putting in the
9 telerod. One of the things they did was they put in S
10 turns at the corner when they made the main road so
11 that it would slow down the lumber trucks accessing on
12 the road to prevent accidents.

13 We also had an area where they wanted to
14 cut because there's a lot of deadwood from the spruce
15 budworm, and the cottagers were against that particular
16 area being cut because it wouldn't give us the same
17 amount of privacy as we have now, at which point they
18 turned around and they agreed with us and they would
19 not cut that particular area. So it's remained the
20 same.

21 With the forest management agreement, it
22 has given a lot of access, I agree, to many lakes that
23 weren't accessible before. It can work as a positive
24 and a negative, as we've heard from the Gogama
25 Association. They have contractors that come in and

1 clean up. I know in past situations we've had a
2 particular contractor that left a work site fairly
3 messy and I contacted Quebec-Ontario Paper and asked
4 them if they could arrange to have it cleaned up, which
5 it was done within a week. So we found that they
6 worked with us very closely, they have been very
7 co-operative and that I feel from my own personal point
8 of view that a forest management agreement can work
9 with the general public as cottage owners and it also
10 can work with Industry who are harvesting the forest.

11 One final point I would like to say is if
12 we are not reforesting the forest as what's happened in
13 our particular area, naturally the wood dies off and if
14 15 years ago, if we had have had the insight to realize
15 that all the trees that we cleared out were going to
16 die anyways we certainly wouldn't have cut down so many
17 trees on our lots.

18 The spruce budworm, birch they have died
19 out in the area and the balsams are just starting to
20 regeneration rate, so when you do reforestate and you
21 plant seedlings the forest would automatically die
22 anyways with diseases going through and it helps to
23 generate new growth.

24 In closing, I think that we can all work
25 together and I thank you very much.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Ms.
2 Daschuk.

3 Are there any questions for Ms. Daschuk?
4 Mr. Cassidy?

5 MR. CASSIDY: Ms. Daschuk, I understand
6 there are approximately 15 cottages in your
7 association; is that correct?

8 MS. DASCHUK: There is 20 cottages on
9 Scot Lake and there is 25 on Marceau but they have
10 their own cottage association.

11 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

13 MS. DASCHUK: Thank you.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Is Jane Fox here?
15 Hello, Ms. Fox.

16 JANE FOX, Sworn

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

18 MS. FOX: Here we go again with the tree
19 seedling industry.

20 Good afternoon. My name is Jane Fox.

21 I'm a nursery manager and co-owner of Birchill Forest
22 Renewal Centre east of Cochrane.

23 Historically starting with my grandfather
24 Thomas Bunting Skidmore as a fire ranger in 1912,
25 logging with my great grandfather George Skidmore in

1 1915, and from 1982 to 1989 my father Russell Skidmore,
2 the owner of Birchill Nurseries on the reforestation
3 program, thus establishing four generations with forest
4 industry in northern Ontario.

5 The nursery industry is in a period of
6 real change and for nurseries to survive we have had to
7 be innovative and able to respond quickly to the
8 growing demands of the tree seedling industry.

9 Birchill has established direct grower
10 FMA contracts with Abitibi-Price Incorporated and
11 Quebec-Ontario -- QOPC which I call it, sorry. It
12 enables our operation to plan long term and, thus, we
13 are able to provide long-term employment within our
14 area.

15 We are able to directly communicate with
16 our clients and improve our cultural and technical
17 methods, as they can improve their silvicultural
18 methods that will help to improve seedling survival and
19 growth in the forest. Not only can we build more
20 economically operated facilities and grow better
21 quality seedlings, we can deliver these seedlings on
22 time and when they are needed.

23 In 1989 we became partners with a large
24 planting contractor. This partnership will allow us to
25 increase our employment within our area and we are able

1 to reach beyond the nursery to get feedback on the
2 survival and the growth of the field plantations.

3 More direct contracts are needed between
4 the FMA and the private tree seedling nurseries. The
5 FMA system works, reforestation is successful.

6 Thank you very much.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Fox.

8 Are there any questions to Ms. Fox? Go
9 ahead.

10 MR. MARTEL: Could I ask, in your
11 provision of seedling directly to Abitibi-Price and
12 Quebec-Ontario, who pays for the seedling; is it the
13 companies or is there some sort of financial
14 arrangement with MNR who usually purchases the
15 seedling, as I understand it.

16 MS. FOX: Well, as I understand it, the
17 money comes from the Ministry of Natural Resources
18 which is allocated to -- as a third party through to us
19 directly.

20 MR. MARTEL: But the direct contract
21 allows you to --

22 MS. FOX: Negotiate freely between
23 Abitibi-Price and Quebec-Ontario Paper Company.

24 MR. MARTEL: Thank you.

25 MS. FOX: I would like to make another --

1 last evening I was here, Mr. Martel, and we have an
2 advertisement over the national radio system about our
3 tree seedlings and I just wanted to clarify that we
4 have in excess right now of 100,000 plus.

5 MR. MARTEL: Okay.

6 MS. FOX: And, yes, that is ourselves.
7 And because we have this excess, traditionally in the
8 early stages of the reforestation program we were
9 allowed to -- or we were meant to grow 20 per cent plus
10 of our contracted number and historically we have been
11 proven to have quite an excess number of tree
12 seedlings.

13 We have dropped that down at Birchill
14 between 8 and 10 per cent and we still have an excess
15 tree seedlings. So this is what I mean, quality
16 control between the private industry is working out
17 very feasible.

18 MR. MARTEL: You're the one that's giving
19 them away then?

20 MS. FOX: Yes, we are, yes.

21 MR. MARTEL: Okay, thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Fox.

23 MS. FOX: Thank you.

24 MADAM CHAIR: I asked earlier for two
25 people who scheduled presentations and I will call out

1 their names again in case they have arrived.

2 Mr. Gordon Hotchkis?

3 (no response)

4 Or Mr. Sam Gamble.

5 (no response)

6 Perhaps they will attend the evening
7 session.

8 Is there anyone else in the audience who
9 wishes to speak to the Board?

10 Yes, sir?

11 MR. WAGNER: Yes, Madam Chair, my name is
12 Stan Wagner. I have a land use permit in Geikie
13 Township.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. Please come forward.

15 STAN WAGNER, Sworn

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. And could I
17 have your name again, sir?

18 MR. WAGNER: Stan Wagner, W-a-g-n-e-r.

19 MADAM CHAIR: All right, Mr. Wagner,
20 please be seated.

21 MR. WAGNER: Madam Chairperson, I would
22 like to thank you for listening to me on short notice.
23 As I stated just a short while ago, I am a land use
24 holder in Geikie Township; namely, on Geikie Lake. I
25 have been there for approximately 20 years. For the

1 first 15 years myself and my partner at the time were
2 alone in this very remote area just south of Timmins.

3 The reason I am here today is to say
4 something positive for the FMA. Approximately five
5 years ago I was approached by Ontario Paper as they
6 were contemplating making a road -- new roads in the
7 area affecting myself. Had this been 20 years ago I
8 would never have been approached by anyone from the
9 woods industry to make roads, they would just went
10 ahead and made their roads.

11 I am here today to say that I think the
12 forest management unit in the Timmins area that I know
13 about works very well. Myself and other persons in the
14 area met with Ontario Paper, we were well treated, they
15 listened to what we had to say, we listened to what
16 they had to say and an agreement was reached as to what
17 roads would go where.

18 Some other persons may have not been
19 happy about this, but in a situation like this, not
20 everyone can be happy, that I understand.

21 Whenever new roads are put in you have to
22 look at the consequences; the remoteness is gone but
23 access is better. Like the old saying goes, you can't
24 have your cake and eat it too, and this is what has
25 happened in this instant.

1 Since that time we have been in fairly
2 close contact with Ontario Paper with situations that
3 have arose, we have met with them, we have told them
4 our concerns and, I feel that things were looked after
5 in a very professional manner.

6 One concern in particular that I recall
7 was with a logging outfit that has since gone under,
8 maybe because of poor management I don't know, but they
9 did leave a very terrible mess in the bush. Our
10 concerns were made to Ontario Paper and this has been
11 corrected and is in the process of being corrected
12 right now.

13 As far as seedlings, I find in the forest
14 management unit that I'm in that there is a lot of
15 replanting being done. It's very nice to see that the
16 bush is being looked after in a professional manner.
17 It affects everyone; it affects myself, it affects the
18 people that work in the woods. Let's face it, in this
19 area of northern Ontario if it is not for the woods
20 industry and the mining industry, not too many of us
21 would be here working or living.

22 And my last comment, I would like to say
23 something about the outfitters in northern Ontario. I
24 understand that they are out there to make a living
25 like everyone else, but they must understand from a

1 citizen's point of view that lives in northern Ontario,
2 this is our playground, we are not fortunate like the
3 people from southern Ontario, we don't have the
4 facilities available to us so, therefore, we must make
5 our own facilities and that is usually going out to the
6 woods.

7 So, therefore, I'm personally not in
8 favour of lakes being shut off and, therefore, not
9 allowing people in the north access. We pay many
10 dollars if you add it up for all the different fees,
11 fishing, hunting; this goes to the government. We are
12 the government and, therefore, I don't think it's fair
13 to the general public to have these lakes cut off.

14 I thank you very much.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Wagner.

16 Any questions for Mr. Wagner?

17 (no response)

18 Thank you.

19 Is there anyone else here this afternoon
20 who wants to speak to the Board?

21 (no response)

22 All right. Then, we will adjourn now and
23 we will begin the evening's session at 7:00 p.m.

24 Thank you.

25 ---Recess taken at 3:15 p.m.

1 stuff a couple of hundred miles from point A to point B
2 but I guess that's part of progress.

3 I certainly appreciate the Ministry's
4 guidance in this particular aspect. The employment
5 that has been generated in the Kirkland Lake area from
6 the land base or the land mass has been substantial, in
7 fact it's the raison d'etre of Kirkland Lake, the gold
8 mining capital of the world at one time.

9 Today what we have in the way of natural
10 resource orientation as far as our economy is concerned
11 we are probably one of the largest tree nurseries in
12 Ontario which is geared to the wood business. We have
13 a large -- and there's quite a workforce there both
14 permanent and temporary. We've had contractors come
15 in, plant trees and plant seeds and all that kind of
16 stuff and it's been a boom to the area.

17 We have a large waferboard mill in our
18 area, the Grant Waferboard mill in Englehart and I
19 think it's one of the largest in Ontario or Canada. So
20 I guess what I'm trying to say, just from a community
21 standpoint, we would like to see sound and prudent
22 management of our natural resources and an enhancement,
23 if possible, rather than a de-enhancement of management
24 of our resources.

25 Over the years there doesn't seem to be

any evidence of laying Kirkland Lake to waste from
clearcutting, et cetera. It's still a beautiful place
to live and hunters and fishermen are still able to go
out and do what they have to do.

I guess what's important is all parties kind of take a holistic approach to whatever we have as an edge with respect to world competition, be it locally. Ultimately it certainly enhances the quality of life in Canada and if we can do it in an intelligent and economically feasible manner we will all benefit. And rather than having sort of an adversarial approach with respect to whatever our wealth is, if we work together on it in an intelligent manner I am sure that there would be greater benefits for all as we go into the future.

16 That pretty well concludes my comments on
17 behalf of the Town, Madam Chairman.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
19 Gamble.

Are there any questions for Mr. Gamble?

21 (no response)

22 All right. Thank you very much. We will
23 call on Mr. George Theriault, president of Air Ivanhoe
24 Limited.

25 GEORGE THERIAULT, *Sworn*

1 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Theriault has given the
2 Board a written submission comprising four pages and we
3 will give this Exhibit No. 1354.

4 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1354: Four-page written presentation
5 submitted by George Theriault,
6 Air Ivanhoe Limited.

7 MR. THERIAULT: Madam Chairman and
8 Honourable Members of the Board, to whom it may
9 concern, the following brief is designed to give the
10 reader insight to the needs of the remote tourist
operator.

11 No. 1: We require undisturbed areas that
12 can be promoted as wilderness areas. These areas need
13 to have the timber areas harvested quickly then all
14 access returned back to the remote status these lands
15 previously held.

16 (a) The problem is the taxpayers funding
17 the lumber roads and by the taxpayer paying for the
18 roads the public has the full right to use these roads
19 after completion.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Theriault.
21 Could you speak a little slower, please.

22 MR. THERIAULT: Okay.

23 (b) The solution - Let all roads be
24 financially sponsored by the lumber industry, by
25 returning to the financial sponsorship of the lumber

1 companies the roads would be privately owned and the
2 quality of the roads would be greatly diminished.

3 No. 1: Presently with taxpayers money
4 and MNR guidelines the roads and bridges are so well
5 built that remote status is hard or impossible to
6 regain.

7 Question - Why should the taxpayer of
8 Ontario pay for the lumber companies' roads for the
9 extraction of timber? The remote outfitter does not
10 request that the Ontario taxpayer supply him with an
11 airplane. We find it difficult to understand why the
12 lumber company is not a profitable business without the
13 support of the taxpayers' dollars to pay for their
14 lumber roads.

15 River crossings: Each river crossing
16 that is built in this province will affect a number of
17 persons in the following manner.

18 No. 1: Erosion of spawning beds further
19 downstream will affect all fisheries;

20 No. 2: Access will destroy fisheries in
21 the immediate area and downstream into remote areas;

22 No. 3: Litter created from access;

23 No. 4: Canoeists will lose the mystique
24 Life and populations of animals that they normally see
25 will be gone;

1 No. 5: Access across the river will be
2 guaranteed to all and fisheries and hunting potential
3 will be designated from the access;

4 No. 6: Increased air, noise and water
5 pollution from cars, trucks, ATVs and people.

6 Solutions - No. 1: Environmental
7 assessment on all river crossings;

8 No. 2: As few river crossings as
9 possible;

10 No. 3: Temporary bridges only;

11 No. 4: Gates on all bridges that cross
12 into wilderness areas;

13 No. 5: Enforcement of posted areas
14 concerning motorized access be accelerated.

15 Shoreline reserves: This is a real one
16 with us and it affects us the most.

17 No. 1: A 400-foot reserve is totally
18 inadequate for protection of a remote fisheries. With
19 all-terrain vehicles even a 2,000-foot reserve is
20 inadequate.

21 No. 2: A 400-foot reserve around
22 shorelines does not bring to account the problem with
23 lowland creeks draining silt into the lakes. All
24 creeks leading into the lakes should have a 400-foot
25 reserve for one mile before the lake to protect the

1 silt contamination from entering the creeks and
2 entering the lakes. Remember these creeks are your
3 spawning beds.

4 No. 3: When our guests fly into a lake
5 and see the cutting within 400 feet of a lake the idea
6 that the lake is a wilderness area is lost and
7 diminishes the value of the remote tourism.

8 No. 4: Natural windbreaks control
9 breeding and feeding areas for water fowl and all
10 birds.

11 No. 5: Increase spring runoff changes
12 water levels of lakes, streams and creeks.

13 No. 6: Bear and moose populations
14 affected by 400-foot reserves. The loss of food alone
15 will force their relocation or death.

16 Solutions - No. 1: Reserves of up to
17 five miles for critical lakes;

18 No. 2: Reserves of up to one mile for
19 all rivers;

20 No. 3: Reserves of up to 2,000 feet for
21 all creeks;

22 No. 4: Increased penalties for
23 infractions on harvesting reserves.

24 Lumber roads - All roads leading into the
25 wilderness should be carefully reviewed for the

1 following reasons:

2 No. 1: Road access will destroy
3 Ontario's future in the remote tourism business which
4 is the only tourism business in 1990 that is not
5 experiencing a down cycle.

6 No. 2: Increased access will only
7 increase public use which will only increase the
8 potential threat of fires. The lumber companies agree
9 to the scenario of increased use and increased fire
10 problems. If the lumber company reforest an area and
11 40 years down the road a fire wipes out their
12 plantation, the lumber companies have to start all
13 over.

14 No. 4: MNR policy on increased access
15 and better roads to protect the forest from fires has
16 been poorly thought out and will backfire.

17 No. 5: Access roads decimate fisheries
18 and hunting. Northern watershed lakes reproduce slowly
19 and increased pressure from local anglers will only
20 destroy fisheries and hunting.

21 No. 6: The MNR are purposely driving
22 remote tourism in some instances out of business. We
23 feel there is a personal vendetta rather than a
24 provincial policy. With the MNR forcing the lumber
25 companies to build super highways and bridges, the

1 roads will never deteriorate so access into some of the
2 remote areas is guaranteed forever and the loss of a
3 remote area will destroy the populations of moose and
4 respectable fisheries forever.

5 No. 7: The natural flow of wildlife is
6 disrupted by roads. The migration to nesting areas of
7 small animals, turtles, toads, frogs, et cetera, and
8 also the flow of larger animals as well.

9 Solutions - No. 1: Larger reserves on
10 creeks, rivers and lakes, as much as five miles may be
11 necessary;

12 No funding from the public for roads,
13 that is No. 2;

14 No. 3: Gates if necessary;

15 No. 4: Destruction and reforesting major
16 roadways and secondary and tertiary roads;

17 No. 5: Stiff penalties from the
18 government for driving over plantations.

19 Timber management - No. 1: Clearcut
20 methods should be reviewed;

21 No. 2: Winter cutting should be enforced
22 around sensitive areas;

23 No. 3: Present methods of windrows is
24 destructive and air pollution is increased in the form
25 of dust and what is in the area;

1 No. 4: Aircraft spraying of Roundup and
2 other dangerous chemicals affects all large animals,
3 small animals and wild bird populations;

4 No. 5: Areas that had overmature timber
5 and the mandatory cutting forced on the lumber
6 companies by the MNR to harvest these areas at a loss
7 should be stopped.

8 Solutions - No. 1: Selective harvesting
9 should be encourage;

10 No. 2: Winter cutting in sensitive areas
11 should be mandatory;

12 No. 3: The present method of bulldozing
13 the millions of years of all the topsoil into windrows
14 and leaving only sand destroys for years the ecosystem
15 of a forest. Recommend that this present method be
16 stopped and an alternate method be developed;

17 No. 4: All spraying be stopped until
18 studies have been completed on areas that were sprayed
19 in the last 20 years. 1;

20 No. 5: Overmature timber should be burnt
21 through controlled burns and aircraft seeding should be
22 implemented.

23 The Province of Ontario will be a
24 have-not province for future tourism if we have no
25 remote areas left. The destruction and decimation of

1 our forests at the present rate equals the destruction
2 of the Amazon rainforest and outcry from concerned
3 citizens in Canada concerning the destruction of
4 forests in North America when the same scenario is
5 happening in their backyard is unbelievable.

6 Slowing the pace in the cutting may be a
7 setback in the number of jobs, but in the long term the
8 harvest of timber will benefit everyone.

9 The economic impact of the current
10 practices and manipulation by our own provincial
11 government has had a profound impact on our business
12 alone. We have lost millions of dollars of potential
13 revenue -- future revenue directly resulted by the
14 lumber industry and the current bureaucrats in the
15 Ministry of Natural Resources.

16 Our firm, although relatively young, 10
17 years, was started by my father in 1954 and the numbers
18 of lakes lost to remote tourism had a very major impact
19 on the size of our operation and this company will
20 eventually go out of business as a remote tourism
21 operation if current practices continue.

22 Within the confines of our business alone
23 we have to deal with seven different lumber companies,
24 five different offices of the MNR. The paperwork is
25 unbelievable just to try and oversee the road

1 management.

2 Please also be aware of the fact that we
3 are not government sponsored or subsidized. We feel it
4 is unfair and difficult to compete against a business
5 that receives hundreds of millions of dollars from the
6 provincial government for the roads. Even the U.S.
7 government enforce a 15 per cent tariff on Canadian
8 softwood because they feel the U.S. mills could not
9 compete against a subsidized industry. How do you
10 expect us, a small independent company to compete?

11 Air Ivanhoe's mandate for the future -

12 No. 1: Remote tourism must exist for the
13 future of our employees, present and/or future
14 administration of this company;

15 No. 2: The timber companies must exist
16 for the prosperity of this province;

17 No. 3: The process of harvesting and
18 reforesting of Ontario's lumber industry must be taken
19 away from the Ministry of Natural Resources and put
20 into its own Ministry.

21 To finalize this brief we would like to
22 say that if the current practices within the MNR and
23 lumber industry continues we will be forced to move our
24 business to a province that is receptive to remote
25 fisheries for the future.

1 Thank you very much, ladies and
2 gentlemen.

3 (appause)

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
5 Theriault.

6 Does anyone in the audience want to put a
7 question to Mr. Theriault?

8 MR. MARTEL: Just tell me, the five-mile
9 reserve you are recommending, is that based on
10 scientific material or is that just because of the
11 difficulty you encounter with what occurs when access
12 happens?

13 MR. THERIAULT: I would put it into a
14 scenario that as the more motorized vehicles, ATVs --
15 right now we are watching three miles from the nearest
16 road that they are accessing through these ATVS into
17 lakes. We do not have enough enforcement people to
18 protect the natural fisheries. So if three miles is
19 inadequate, 400 feet is totally inadequate.

20 Five miles is off the top of our head as
21 a number and I don't know if that would be adequate to
22 protect the resource. So, you know, to put a number
23 what's going to make it adequate or inadequate, it's
24 very difficult, and this is I think a decision within
25 the different ministries and within the Environmental

1 Assessment Board yourself to come up with a number that
2 you would feel would be adequate. We suggest five
3 miles.

4 MR. MARTEL: All right, thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: We heard from a gentleman
6 this afternoon who was from the Gogama District and he
7 was a tourist operator as well and he told us that his
8 business has changed to the point where he isn't
9 advertising the fishing experience in his lake because
10 he feels there have been problems with access and
11 overfishing, that in fact he is promoting a wilderness
12 experience in some other way rather than promising
13 people they are going to catch fish.

14 Do you see the nature of your business to
15 be one that you are losing business now because of what
16 has been done to the lakes you operate on?

17 MR. THERIAULT: I would put it to the
18 panel that we have gone out and we have, probably most
19 of us are some of the nicest outpost cabins in northern
20 Ontario right now and they are not outpost cabins
21 hearsay, they're cottages in a remote area.

22 I've got people in the bush right now
23 said after 10 years in Canada it's the nicest cabin
24 they have been in, and fishing is a little slow, you
25 know. So we are spending a lot more money to bring

1 these people into a remote environment.

2 What they want to see though is remote
3 status and, you know, if we say they are going to be on
4 a lake by themselves they don't have four ATVs pull up
5 and eight guys jump out and throw their boats in the
6 water.

7 So we are selling remote status as much
8 as fisheries and we try encourage that concept, you
9 know, that we are selling remote fisheries, remote
10 moose sightings and eagles and osprey. That's --
11 probably No. 1 is the remote part of it, putting
12 someone on an airplane. Fishing is important, but it
13 isn't as important as it was 20 years ago.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Do you believe that remote
15 areas for tourism are better protected elsewhere in
16 Canada in other provinces, or do you believe the
17 pressure of encroachment is simply more in Ontario?

18 MR. THERIAULT: Alberta's policies, they
19 have mandated through the government remote tourism and
20 it's a provincial policy to maintain remote tourism.
21 It's within Alberta's guidelines.

22 Ontario has no guidelines for remote
23 tourism except within the Districts and the Chapleau
24 District, which we operate in, has some guidelines.
25 How long they will be in place is difficult to, you

1 know, difficult to know, but there are other provinces
2 that are trying to recognize the value, the economic
3 impact of remote tourism.

4 MADAM CHAIR: And you feel that the
5 Ministry of Natural Resources provincial guidelines on
6 tourism values doesn't recognize --

7 MR. THERIAULT: I find the forestry part
8 of the Ministry of Natural Resources overpower every
9 other department within the Ministry and so, therefore,
10 we are not being adequately represented within the
11 Ministry of Natural Resources.

12 The Ministry of Tourism on one hand
13 should be the people that we should be dealing with
14 concerning remote tourism. I don't believe they are
15 here being represented in front of you.

16 So I would like to see a separate
17 forestry ministry, which is very common in the rest of
18 the world, that there is a Ministry of Forestry and let
19 the rest of the natural resources be controlled through
20 Natural Resources. I think we would see something
21 completely different, hopefully.

22 MR. MARTEL: Can you tell me: You said
23 in Alberta they have got remote. What are some of the
24 things they are doing to --

25 MR. THERIAULT: Catch and release

1 fisheries are very big in Alberta. There is number of
2 lakes that have half limits of walleye, no fish over 30
3 inches allowed to be taken out of lakes.

4 To promote the wilderness fisheries they
5 are getting very big dollars for remote fisheries and
6 they are not allowed to bring fish out of, you know,
7 out of those lakes and the people of Alberta recognize
8 that those lakes should be left as remote lakes and
9 they know that the people, the tourist outfitters that
10 are using it are not overutilizing or overharvesting
11 the resource.

12 We are all for catch and release, most of
13 our lakes are strictly catch and release. You can eat
14 fish and bring one fish out.

15 The provincial government on the other
16 hand has not ever recognized the last 10 years of our
17 business being a catch and release. Our guests can't
18 take fish out of, but anybody else that goes into that
19 lake can. It's tough to operate.

20 At least in Alberta I think we're seeing
21 their strength within the communities that the
22 operators are operating effectively and maintaining a
23 tourism value.

24 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair, could I ask a
25 question?

1 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Hanna. Excuse me,
2 Mr. Hanna, I neglected to introduce to the audience
3 some of the full-time parties who appear before the
4 Board, and I will quickly introduce you to their
5 representatives in case they ask you a question, you
6 will know who interests they represent.

7 Ms. Catherine Blastorah represents the
8 Ministry of Natural Resources; Mr. Ed Hanna and Dr.
9 Terry Quinney represent the Ontario Federation of
10 Anglers & Hunters; Ms. Betsy Harvie represents the
11 Ministry of the Environment; and Mr. Paul Cassidy
12 represents the Ontario Forest Industries Association
13 and the Ontario Lumber Manufacturers Association.

14 Go ahead, Mr. Hanna.

15 MR. HANNA: Thank you, Madam Chair.

16 Mr. Theriault, the Alberta policies that
17 you are referring to, you mentioned catch and release,
18 you mentioned half limits and you mentioned retaining
19 fish in lakes that are over 30 inches.

20 Would those be the types of policies that
21 you would want to see implemented for remote lakes in
22 Ontario?

23 MR. THERIAULT: Definitely I would
24 recommend that the tourist outfitter has to be
25 basically controlled through the province to manage his

1 fisheries. I would like to see catch and release
2 remote fisheries for the outpost industry, for
3 everybody. That is my personal feeling.

4 I know a lot of outfitters don't think
5 the way I do, but I am all for catch and release, I'm
6 all for no pike over 30 inches or, you know, there's a
7 number of issues that can be addressed on remote
8 fisheries that should have been addressed 20 years ago
9 concerning take-out limit of 6 pike 20 pounds each. I
10 mean, to us that's a crime and we wo't handle those
11 kind of people, we are not interested in their
12 business, but other people are and they can have them,

13 MR. HANNA: And would it be fair to say
14 that if that type of control was put in place, that in
15 the event that someone accessed the lake, you would
16 want that imposed on them also?

17 MR. THERIAULT: I would definitely agree
18 that if we had no fish that could be taken from a lake
19 but you could eat fish on a lake, it would definitely
20 slow down the number of fish that leave a lake.

21 Ontario has enough lakes to create a
22 fisheries that would -- that the whole world can enjoy.
23 Right now in the last 20 years we have watched our
24 populations of fish go down so low that people aren't
25 coming to Ontario anymore because the Ontario Ministry

1 of Natural Resources have basically screwed it up by
2 allowing an overharvesting.

3 Any province that will allow someone to
4 take out 6 trophy pike and 6 trophy walleye and say
5 that's your one-day limit has got a problem, and
6 Manitoba has come along and Alberta and they have
7 recognized Ontario's problems and, you know, I'm all
8 for, you know, one pike over 30 inches, one trophy
9 walleye per person per year. This six limit is -- and
10 of trophy fish is totally ridiculous.

11 MR. HANNA: And is it fair to say that
12 implicit in the type of recommendation that you are
13 making that would require lake-specific management;
14 that is the way you would want to see it done?

15 MR. THERIAULT: In instances even
16 districts. In the Chapleau District we have what they
17 call a quality fishing zone, if it was implemented that
18 only one fish could come out of those lakes it would
19 increase our lakes because they would find that the
20 lakes are going to get better as fisheries not worse.

21 And definitely I think there should be
22 management, the tourist outfitter should be managed in
23 some form even by limits, decreasing size of limits.

24 MR. HANNA: And you would see that at
25 least as a partial means to mitigate some of the

1 overuse concerns you have addressed in your
2 presentation?

3 MR.THERIAULT: Well, overuse on lakes can
4 happen even within the tourist industry. These are
5 very sensitive lakes and we can overfish our own lakes
6 just as well as the local public can.

7 We run a catch and release policy on a
8 number of lakes for 10 years, the fishing is getting
9 better but we have no guarantees that aircraft or
10 public access won't go in and destroy what we have
11 tried to create over the last 10 years on a remote
12 lake.

13 It's sad to say, we are trying to promote
14 good fisheries and if the roads access those lakes,
15 then there's nothing left for anybody.

16 MR. HANNA: Thank you very much, Mr.
17 Theriault. Madam Chair, those are my questions.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
19 Theriault.

20 MR. THERIAULT: Thank you.

21 MR. CASSIDY: I have a few questions.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Oh, Mr. Cassidy?

23 MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Theriault, when did you
24 start your business?

25 MR. THERIAULT: Where did I start?

1 MR. CASSIDY: No, when, what year?

2 MR. THERIAULT: Ivanhoe Limited was
3 incorporated in 1980.

4 MR. CASSIDY: And that's when the
5 business actually started?

6 MR. THERIAULT: No, the business was
7 started in 1954 in Chapleau, Ontario by my father who
8 ran a company called Theriault Air Service and he ran a
9 remote tourism operation base out of Chapleau from 1954
10 to 1972 he had sea plane bases in Wawa --

11 MR. CASSIDY: Do you want to slow down
12 just a bit. Go ahead.

13 MR. THERIAULT: He had sea plane bases in
14 Wawa, in Foleyet. I bought the operation in Foleyet in
15 1980 and incorporated a new company.

16 MR. CASSIDY: Is it fair to say that it
17 has expanded since it first started in 1954?

18 MR. THERIAULT: I would say it's gone
19 down since 1954. Well, 1954 everything was remote and
20 what's left is very small pieces of the pie, lakes that
21 my Dad would not build outpost camps on in 1954 because
22 he felt they were inadequate to support a fisheries, we
23 are calling these our main frame lakes and promoting
24 catch and release.

25 The major waterways have been accessed

1 and fisheries has been depleted and remoteness to the
2 point that they are not feasible for someone to want to
3 come eight hours from Toronto to come up and sit here
4 and watch a jet ski go down the lake.

5 MR. CASSIDY: Okay. You mentioned The
6 people coming from Toronto. Is that where most of your
7 clientele is from?

8 MR. THERIAULT: I would say the bulk of
9 our clientele is southern Ontario and the northern
10 parts of the United States.

11 MR. CASSIDY: When you say bulk, can you
12 give me a ballpark percentage figure of your clientele?

13 MR. THERIAULT: I have never done an
14 accurate assessment. I do a number of sportsmen's
15 shows throughout the midwest and Toronto, we've been in
16 Toronto for 10 years represented, but to put a
17 percentage on it, it's very difficult.

18 Some weeks we have 50 per cent Americans,
19 50 per cent Canadians; some weeks it's higher, lower,
20 but I have never actually sat down and done that kind
21 of a study.

22 MR. CASSIDY: Okay. Those are my
23 questions. Thank you.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

25 MR. THERIAULT: Thank you.

1 MADAM CHAIR: The Board will now call on
2 Mr. Ed O'Donnell with the Perry Lake Cottagers
3 Association?

4 Is Mr. O'Donnell in the audience?
5 (no response)

6 Is Mr. Larry Reeve with the Timmins Fur
7 Council here this evening?

8 Mr. Reeve?

9 MR. REEVE: One moment.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Certainly.

11 Good evening, Mr. Reeve.

12 MR. REEVE: (handed)

13 LARRY REEVE, Sworn

14 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Reeve has given to the
15 Board a three-page written submission. This will be
16 Exhibit 1355.

17 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1355: Three-page written presentation
18 submitted by Larry Reeve, Timmins
 Fur Council.

19 MR. REEVE: I represent the Timmins Fur
20 Council. This submission was a result of a meeting
21 held on September 6th with the local trappers, this was
22 a consensus of the trappers at the meeting.

23 Some of the concerns we have. One is
24 regarding road widths. Marten and fisher are very
25 reluctant to go near wide roadways, so secondary lumber

1 roads should be kept as narrow as possible. Other game
2 such as moose are much more vulnerable to hunters on
3 wide road cuts.

4 Examples of excessive road cuts in our
5 opinion are Malette's Road from their mill to the
6 Groundhog River, and another road - these are just
7 basic examples, not - they are fairly general where the
8 roads in the area are. There's a road cut also off the
9 Gibson Lake Road north of Long Lake heading east.

10 In this particular case I'm very familiar
11 with it because it is on my trap line. The lumber
12 company in question went to cut a very small area of
13 bush passing through very prime timber and the
14 clearance on both sides of the roads of all the
15 standing timber was, oh, in excess of a hundred feet on
16 each side of the road which virtually cuts that area
17 off for trapping of marten and fisher or greatly
18 reduces any catch you would have on it. This wasn't in
19 the cutting plans that I saw and this happens fairly
20 generally throughout the area.

21 The size of cuts. Large clearcuts are
22 felt to be devastating to trappers. Many trap lines
23 have suffered great economic hardship while waiting for
24 timber to regrow to the point which is suitable for
25 most furbearers. It's approximately 20 years before

1 - you really get a good abundance of furbearers back into
2 an area that has been replanted. We feel that smaller
3 cuts would greatly reduce the impact on the wildlife
4 and furbearer population.

5 Another issue brought up at the meeting
6 was the use of spraying. The very best bush type for
7 the production and habitat of wildlife is a blend of
8 many types of trees. The more we move to a single type
9 of agree in an area the fewer animals will exist.
10 Spraying has limited effects on some types -- some soil
11 types but is very effective on others.

12 By this, to clarify that point, when you
13 are in a very clay area with a -- the spray seems to
14 have a fairly limited effect, but when you are in a
15 sandy area or an area where deciduous trees, first of
16 all don't grow that well, the sprays are very, very
17 effective in these areas and by wiping them out it
18 reduces the wildlife populations in those areas.

19 Also in some instances spraying close to
20 water kills the deciduous trees and eliminate the food
21 supply for the beaver populations. One example brought
22 up at the meeting, the area near Lipset and Birch Lake
23 was sprayed in 1968 and it eliminated all the beaver in
24 the lake or the beaver that were caught were suffering
25 from malnutrition and were almost dead before they were

1 caught.

2 This was again sprayed after that. We
3 didn't have an exact year on it and it did the same
4 thing again, but spraying near these waterways
5 eliminates the food for the beavers.

6 One thing too with the spraying, a lot of
7 the times the spraying is done very late in the summer
8 in this area, again, they were going to be spraying
9 about three weeks ago. If they spray in these areas at
10 that time it's too late for the beavers to pack it up
11 and move and find another location. If it happened in
12 the spring it possibly would reduce the impact on the
13 beaver populations.

14 A lot of these cuts when they do spray
15 them have smaller creeks through them, ditches and the
16 beaver are knocked out of those also, so it's quite
17 critical to beaver populations and other animals as
18 well that deciduous trees remain.

19 Also in cutting the trail closings, the
20 trappers have a great number of trails around the
21 woods, when the lumber companies come in they disregard
22 these trails. In most cases or a lot of cases the
23 cutting takes place and most of the trapping trails are
24 made in circle routes; in other words, the trapper
25 leaves one spot, goes around in a circle and he ends up

1 coming back into another area. You have to do this
2 just to be -- to do it economically. If you went in a
3 trail and out, you couldn't possibly exist financially
4 trapping in that method.

5 When a lumber company blocks one of these
6 trails, it may mean you have to go in and out one way
7 until you reopen it again, and it's quite a hardship
8 for the trapper at that time.

9 We would like to see it implemented that
10 trails be identified by lumber companies when they do
11 cut an area and these trails are at least left that the
12 trapper can pass through and get on his trail again at
13 the other side of a cut.

14 A lot of these trails also are used by
15 the general public. I know in my particular trap line
16 there's quite a few cottages in the area and all summer
17 long the general public use those for biking and hiking
18 and other recreational activities. So it's not just
19 the use of these trails by the trapper.

20 Another item that was brought up was
21 cutting the bush near trapping cabins. There have been
22 instances over the last few years where the timber has
23 been cut right to a trapper's cabin and in the
24 wintertime up here the winds get pretty cold and the
25 temperatures drop quite severely and when the cabins

1 are exposed to wind it's almost impossible to heat the
2 cabins during the cold months.

3 The other problem with it, when they cut
4 around the cabins the cabins are exposed so the people
5 can see them and in most cases they end up to be
6 vandalized or stolen from, so we would like to have a
7 reserve left around our cabins that it will protect
8 them from the weather and also from being seen.

9 We also agree with most people that I
10 have heard at the hearing so far about cutting near
11 waterways. We would like to see at least a 300-foot
12 reserve on lakes and rivers and along the cold water
13 fisheries. Not only is it as a cover for wildlife it
14 provides -- it keeps the water temperatures in the lake
15 cooler, it protects the lakes from erosion and it just
16 generally has a better appearance to have trees around
17 a lake.

18 It's not much fun fishing on a lake that
19 is cut totally around. Some of the examples of cutting
20 right up to lakes are the two lakes on either side of
21 Meechie Lake in the southern part of this area. There
22 are many others also.

23 Again, one of the things that seem to be
24 disturbing everyone including ourselves are the stream
25 and water crossings. The stream and river crossings

1 seem to take place all the time in the shallowest area
2 the lumber companies can find which usually are
3 spawning beds for fish. This damages the spawning beds
4 and reduces the fish populations in the adjoining
5 adjoining lakes.

6 One example we know of this is crossing
7 the Shawmere River three miles below Rainy Lake. There
8 are many others of these also but we just put in a
9 couple to verify what we mean.

10 Environmental pollution. Many operators
11 dump oil out of their equipment on the ground and
12 discard the containers in the bush. This oil finally
13 finds its way into lakes and streams. They should be
14 restricted from practising or doing this practice
15 because it seems to be a fairly general going on.

16 Along with this, which isn't included in
17 our brief, is the public pollution of our woodlands.
18 Just about every trapper on his trap line when he goes
19 out comes backs with a truckload of garbage and it's
20 mostly from the general public that use the lakes for
21 camping, fishing and so on. The fine that we have on
22 pollution or throwing garbage in the bush is ludicrous,
23 it should be brought up to a level which will cause
24 people to think more about the practices they are doing
25 and it should be enforced.

1 Private land cutting was another item
2 that came up. There should be some type of control
3 over private land cutting. Permits for cutting should
4 not be given until planting plans are in place.
5 Private land cutting practices give the whole
6 industry -- the woods industry a bad name.

7 Example of this is Hoof Lake area which
8 was cut many years ago and there has been no
9 regeneration whatsoever and it's likely going to take
10 many, many, many years for it to come back.

11 It doesn't take too long for
12 reforestation to at least show, but when you go through
13 these areas of private cutting that are left barren for
14 many, many years people really don't understand. They
15 look at the woods industries for this and, in most
16 cases, it isn't their fault.

17 One thing in our immediate area is the
18 wasteful practices carried on by lumber companies.
19 Companies should be encouraged to use as much of the
20 wood as possible. One example of this would be
21 chipping. In many cases lesser grade logs or part
22 loads of logs are left behind. This is not only
23 wasteful but it's an eye sore. I think if you ever
24 took a drive south of South Porcupine through the
25 cutting in that area you can go for about 40 miles and

1 see perfect examples of what we mean. It's a shame
2 that it seems that we can waste more lumber, I think,
3 than a lot of countries would ever have.

4 Scarification. This practice is done
5 basically to make easier planting. It also removes a
6 lot of the good surface soils and the large piles left
7 behind are also obstacles for human and animals
8 travelling across them.

9 I think I heard this referred to earlier
10 in the evening as windrows in a lot of cases. These
11 are very, very difficult to cross, especially if you
12 are a trapper and they're dandy if you are going down
13 them, but if you have to cross them they are almost
14 impenetrable if you have several and you want to go
15 over to an area to trap.

16 They used -- there is other ways of doing
17 it. I heard of mulching the surface and leaving it and
18 I know down the Gogama area I have seen some of that
19 and it's far superior to these humongous windrows or
20 piles that they leave in the areas around here. I
21 think this type of practice should be stopped.

22 In closing, we the Timmins Fur Council
23 are very concerned about the environment. We have
24 worked on various habitat improvement projects in the
25 Timmins District: The planting of wild clover for the

1 past three years along primary access roads for forage
2 and erosion control, introduction of wild rice into
3 district water bodies for habitat improvement, and the
4 preservication of the economy, spawning bed improvement
5 projects since 1987. We have been able not only to
6 take but to put back into the northern resources.

7 We would wish that you would consider
8 these proposals that we have and consider them in your
9 future plans.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
11 Reeve. The Board will certainly take your comments
12 into consideration.

13 Does anyone have a question for Mr.
14 Reeve?

15 MR. MORANDIN: Excuse me, I have a
16 question.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, sir?

18 MR. MORANDIN: You were saying that on
19 right-of-ways marten and fisher trapping isn't as good
20 if they are wide?

21 MR. REEVE: That's right.

22 MR. MORANDIN: I don't quite understand
23 that. Where do you set your traps, in standing timber
24 or in wedges?

25 MR. REEVE: In standing timber.

1 MR. MORANDIN: How far off the
2 right-of-way?

3 MR. REEVE: Generally within sight.

4 MR. MORANDIN: Within sight. So if you
5 went further into the standing timber three or four
6 hundred feet, you would probably be better off; is that
7 not fair?

8 MR. REEVE: Well, what happens marten
9 tend to come out to an opening, any type of an opening
10 they will shy away from. They will cross a narrow
11 roadway. What it does, it interrupts their migration
12 pattern, like, when they want to move from one area to
13 another, they are very, very reluctant to cross any
14 type of a major opening, and this is where the problem
15 is.

16 MR. MORANDIN: You set traps on both
17 sides of the road?

18 MR. REEVE: You do, but they don't want
19 to come to them. They'll stay well back in the bush.

20 MR. MORANDIN: Yeah.

21 MR. REEVE: Now, where we have existing
22 trails, now the perfect example of what I'm referring
23 is the road going to my camp. It used to be a narrow
24 road, big enough for a truck and there was no problem
25 with a truck. When it was cut, it was cut out about a

1 hundred feet each side of the road. I used to catch 15
2 to 20 marten off that road, now I'd be lucky to catch
3 one or two. It's not because the marten aren't there,
4 it's because they won't approach it.

5 Now, the original roadway was maintained
6 by myself and a fellow that trapped with me for 15
7 years, and it was destroyed in one shot and it wasn't
8 on the planned cut.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, the gentleman in the
10 back?

11 MR. RYAN: I would also like to say that
12 his point is not only roads, but it's also railway road
13 tracks, because they cut out big areas too. I've
14 noticed that. We were trapping --

15 THE REPORTER: I'm sorry, could you come
16 to a microphone.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. Sir, could I ask you
18 to step up to the microphone.

19 MR. RYAN: Yeah. We were trapping up by
20 the Chapleau Game Reserve and the boundary - like, just
21 to prove his point that major openings, like roadways,
22 train lines and stuff, the marten won't even cross.
23 They would be all kinds on the other side and we
24 weren't allowed to trap on that side because it's a
25 game reserve, and you go across the street and you

1 wouldn't find nothing.

2 So, like, it's things like this do --
3 caribou are the same thing. Caribou will never cross
4 major openings, they avoid it and we will eventually
5 eliminate them.

MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions?

15 (no response)

16 All right. Thank you very much, Mr.
17 Reeve.

18 Oh, Mr. Hanna?

19 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair, yes, I have got
20 some questions.

24 The questions I want to ask you is on the
25 number of the points you've raised as to the specific

1 actions that you would like to see to address the
2 concerns you've raised.

3 So I would like to go through them and
4 just find out specifically what you would like this
5 Board to do to address your concern?

6 So if we can just go through them and I
7 just want to make sure I understand what it is you are
8 asking the Board to consider.

9 First of all with road widths, in the
10 current design standards for roads there is a minimum
11 right-of-way.

12 MR. REEVE: That's right,

13 MR. HANNA: Is that minimum right-of-way
14 width a problem for you, would you want it narrower
15 than that, wider than that, I'm just trying to find
16 out, first of all, what is acceptable?

17 MR. REEVE: Okay. We would like it as
18 narrow as possible, whatever the truck needs to pass
19 out of an area, and the narrower it is the better, so
20 the minimum width for a truck to travel.

21 MR. HANNA: Okay. Now, the second point
22 you had raised was large clearcuts and you mentioned
23 the fact that it takes a long time for recovery before
24 the species that you're after in terms of trapping come
25 back plus the other wildlife species.

1 And you said one of the concerns was
2 large clearcuts. What is a large clearcut and what's
3 an acceptable clearcut for you?

4 MR. REEVE: Okay, size. Hmm!!!

5 MR. HANNA: Well, you describe it in what
6 terms are most appropriate to you in terms of your
7 interest?

8 MR. REEVE: Four city blocks would be a
9 reasonable clearcut, and then a buffer zone and then
10 possibly another one, either a block cut or a strip
11 cut, but some buffer zone for the animals to survive
12 while the replanted forest comes up.

13 Now, another thing with the -- like I was
14 saying, till the forest comes up, I've seen them do
15 block cuts in different areas and before the growing
16 timber is enough to protect the game the other blocks
17 are taken out. Now, they have to be left until the new
18 growth at least will support wildlife.

19 MR. HANNA: And so based on what you have
20 told us that would be in the order of a 20-year return
21 cut?

22 MR. REEVE: Very close to that, yes. It
23 will depend on your tree type and, you know, the type
24 of trees that are planted, but once a tree reaches 15
25 to 20 feet high, then it's safe to cut the other.

1 MR. HANNA: Has it been your experience
2 that large clearcuts lead to the local overharvesting
3 of game, particularly moose?

4 MR. REEVE: Moose, yes, definitely.

5 MR. HANNA: And is there a way that you
6 see to try to deal with this potential -- well, No. 1,
7 do you think it's good that that sort of overharvest on
8 a local level should occur or do you feel in the
9 overall picture it really doesn't matter?

10 MR. REEVE: You should never overharvest
11 any animal.. Any trapper would know that it's not
12 something you do, in no one's interest.

13 MR. HANNA: Okay. And is there a
14 procedure -- well, perhaps I will put a specific
15 proposal to you and see if this would be reasonable in
16 your view.

17 Would you think it would be reasonable to
18 attempt, in terms of harvest controls at least,
19 particularly where new areas are accessed or large
20 clearcuts are put in, for reasons that are difficult to
21 control that there might be areas -- more area-specific
22 harvest regulation?

23 MR. REEVE: By area-specific which do
24 you --

25 MR. HANNA: Well, for example, you have

1 accessed a new road into a new area and you put a limit
2 in terms of the number of moose that come out of that
3 road on an annual basis?

4 MR. REEVE: If it was cut properly I
5 think your limit would limit itself. As long as the
6 animals have cover they will manage to get along. It's
7 mostly the large cuts where they are exposed for large
8 periods of time, that is where the problem seems to
9 come in.

10 MR. HANNA: The third point that you
11 raised was sprays and you had mentioned the concern of
12 sprays with respect to particularly beaver along
13 riparian zones, the edges of the water and the lack of
14 food left remaining for them.

15 How large of a buffer would you want to
16 see in terms of the deciduous vegetation around
17 potential areas for beaver to deal with your concern?

18 MR. REEVE: At least 300 yards.

19 MR. HANNA: You had mentioned also the
20 concern of exposure of trapper's cabins due to cutting
21 both in terms of the weather and in terms of vandalism.

22 Again, you weren't specific in terms of
23 what sort of reserve that you would want to see in that
24 circumstance. Do you have a specific buffer?

25 MR. REEVE: It's going to depend on your

1 timber type and so on also. If you were in fairly
2 heavy bush it could possibly be a couple of hundred
3 yards. Now, if you're in fairly open bush it would
4 have to be more. As long as the cabin is protected
5 from the elements, I think that would have to be judged
6 on a case-by-case basis.

7 MR. HANNA: The next point was the stream
8 and river crossings, and you had mentioned that
9 typically the stream and river crossings go at the
10 shallowest areas which are also ideal spawning beds.
11 What is the alternative?

12 MR. REEVE: Well, they should cross first
13 of all in an area that is deeper, where the water is
14 slower. A proper culvert must be put in to take the
15 flow, that it doesn't wash out with spring runoff, and
16 definitely not in an area of low water or gravel areas.

17 MR. HANNA: And is it your experience
18 that these areas are fairly easy to detect in the field
19 by moderately competent, moderately trained people, it
20 doesn't require high level skill and training?

21 MR. REEVE: River crossing areas?

22 MR. HANNA: These areas that would be
23 potential spawning beds that you would want to be
24 avoided?

25 MR. REEVE: Any area in a stream or river

1 that has gravel is a potential spawning bed.

2 MR. HANNA: The last matter that I'd ask
3 you about is on the matter of wasteful practices.

4 I think you're aware that the Ontario
5 Federation of Anglers & Hunters has put in its
6 suggestions to the Board in terms of things they may
7 consider in their decision is specific reporting
8 practices by the forest company after harvesting has
9 taken place in terms of wood utilization.

10 That's one way that we're proposing to
11 deal with it. No. 1, does that sound like a reasonable
12 way to deal with it, and have you got another way to
13 deal with it that the Board should consider?

14 Those are two questions there.

15 MR. REEVE: Well, it seems right now that
16 lumber companies pay stumpage and then after that they
17 can do with the timber what they want. There should be
18 some type of a system set up, what they leave behind
19 there is also a fine for if it's wasted.

20 MR. HANNA: Q. You're aware that stumpage
21 is usually paid at the mill rather than in the forest?

22 MR. REEVE: No, I'm not.

23 MR. HANNA: Those are my questions, Madam
24 Chair.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.

1 Reeve.

2 MR. MARTEL: I have one.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Oh, excuse me, Mr. Martel
4 has a question.

5 MR. MARTEL: I have a question, because I
6 think we're getting -- on clearcuts and trapping. My
7 understanding from what I have heard, and maybe I
8 haven't got it all straight yet, is that much of the
9 trapping occurs near water and that the effects of
10 clearcutting - I think I am correct and maybe somebody
11 from MNR might want to correct me - aren't that
12 devastating because much -- there are buffers left and
13 reserves left and, therefore, the effects of
14 clearcutting on trap lines aren't that great?

15 You're suggesting rather strongly that
16 clearcutting in fact has a devastating effect which can
17 last up to 20 years on a trapper.

18 MR. REEVE: Only a small amount -- well,
19 not a small amount, I would say about more than half of
20 your animals are taken along water; your marten, your
21 mink, your muskrat and otter are taken along waterways.

22 Your wolf, your fox, marten, fisher are
23 taken basically away from the waters. Fisher are a
24 little more abundant near water but they're just as
25 abundant away from water.

1 Right at the present time if you had to
2 take the animals that pay the trapper's bills - while
3 they are never paid - but as close -- helps to pay the
4 bills, it would be the marten and the mink, and most of
5 it being marten in this area. So the marten are a
6 timber animal, they are not a water animal.

7 MR. MARTEL: All right, thank you.

8 MR. HANNA: Mr. Martel, just so that I'm
9 clear, I thought I heard marten both near the water and
10 away from the water.

11 MR. REEVE: Mink are a water animal.

12 MR. HANNA: Could you just list off the
13 ones that are close to the water again, Mr. Reeve?

14 MR. REEVE: Mink, muskrat, otter, beaver.

15 MR. HANNA: Thank you.

16 MR. REEVE: Now, fisher will follow
17 waterways more often, but they aren't a water animal.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have a question now,
19 Ms. Blastorah?

20 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes, Mrs. Koven, I just
21 wanted to clarify one matter.

22 You mentioned that you felt that road
23 widths for haul roads should not be wider than is
24 required for the passage of a truck. Can I assume when
25 you say that that you intend the safe passage of that

1 vehicle?

2 MR. REEVE: Oh, definitely.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: So safety considerations
4 would come in as well?

5 MR. REEVE: Definitely.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
8 Reeve.

9 MR. REEVE: Thank you.

10 MADAM CHAIR: John Brownshill?

11 (no response)

12 Is Reverend Brownshill here?

13 (no response)

14 MR. CASSIDY: I understand that Mr.
15 O'Donnell has arrived.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Ed O'Donnell from
17 the Perry Lake Cottagers Association here?

18 Mr. O'Donnell?

19 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Would you like to give your
21 presentation now?

22 Good evening, Mr. O'Donnell.

23 MR. O'DONNELL: Good evening.

24 ED O'DONNELL, Sworn

25 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have a written

1 submission?

2 MR. O'DONNELL: (handed)

3 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very
4 much.

5 Mr. O'Donnell has given the Board a
6 written submission consisting of two separate parts.

7 We will give this Exhibit No. 1356A and B.

8 Exhibit No. 1356A is a ten-page
9 submission by the Perry Lake Cottagers Association to
10 the Timber Management Hearing dated September the 12th.

11 And Exhibit 1356B is a 15-page report
12 authored by G. Sheehy, an environmental biologist with
13 M.M. Dillon Limited, a Toronto consulting firm. And
14 this report was done for the Perry Lake Cottagers
15 Association; is that correct, Mr. O'Donnell?

16 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

18 Excuse me, the date of this report is
19 January the 4th, 1980.

20 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1356A: Ten-page written presentation
21 submitted by Ed O'Donnell, Perry
Lake Cottagers Association.

22 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1356B: 15-page report authored by G.
Sheehy, environmental biologist,
M.M. Dillon Limited, dated
January 4, 1980.

23

24
25 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

1 MR. O'DONNELL: Start with the location.

2 Perry Lake is in Michaud Township a quarter mile south
3 of Highway 101, 18 miles east of Matheson and 30 miles
4 west of the Quebec border. It is some 12 miles south
5 of Lake Abitibi which extends more than 50 miles
6 east/west and is what now remains of the vast Lake
7 Ojibway Barrow created following the retreat of the
8 last glacial period.

9 The area is on a high sand ridge
10 extending east/west and including large parts of the
11 Townships of Michaud, McCool, Garrison, Thackery,
12 Harker --

13 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. O'Donnell, could I ask
14 you to read just a little slower, please, for the court
15 reporter.

16 MR. O'DONNELL: Okay.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

18 MR. O'DONNELL: And the Wagoshage Indian
19 Reserve. The area was burnt over in the Matheson fire
20 of 1916 and subjected to considerable erosion and
21 duning a result of the loss of forest cover. This has
22 since been fairly stabilized by the growth of forest
23 cover.

24 Much of the forest stand is jack pine.
25 Trees are generally from 40 years to 70 years old.

1 Some ridges are covered with birch and poplar. There
2 are many areas low with swamps which have a mixture of
3 scrub, much of it the unsavoury tag alder. There are
4 some rock outcrops in the area, but most of it is under
5 a deep layer of overburden that disturb Porcupine fault
6 with a number of secondary faults radiating from it
7 runs east/west through the area. One of these, the
8 Pipestone fault passes beneath Perry Lake.

9 Perry Lake is a deep glacial lake --
10 sorry, deep glacial kettle lake, it is spring fed. It
11 is drained by one creek, but no creek feeds it. All
12 its water comes from springs or from the sky directly.
13 The water is pure, clear and with an emerald hue.
14 Persons who have viewed this lake will attest to its
15 unusual beauty.

16 I have now got maps showing the location
17 of Perry Lake and a second map showing the geological
18 structure of the Perry Lake area with the Pipestone
19 fault running through it.

20 Perry Lake Cottagers Association, called
21 the PLCMR. CARON: There are approximately 40 privately
22 owned cottages and one commercial tourist lodge with
23 fly-in service on Perry Lake. The PLCA was formed in
24 1978 as a result of mounting concern among cottagers
25 over the degradation of the surrounding area, due for

1 the greater part to the stepped-up activities of the
2 logging operators. It is the aim of the PLCA to do its
3 utmost to protect the quality of Perry Lake and the
4 area surrounding it from the negative effects that have
5 accompanied logging operations in this region over the
6 recent past and which are now upon our doorstep.

7 The PLCA comprises the majority of the
8 cottagers on Perry Lake. In the matter of safeguarding
9 the quality of Perry Lake and surroundings, it
10 represents all the cottagers.

11 Munro Lake nearby has some 70 cottages.
12 Recently an association was formed to represent their
13 interests which are similar to our own. Preliminary
14 steps are now being taken which may lead to an
15 amalgamation of the two associations and include
16 cottagers from smaller lakes such as Blueberry,
17 Claudine, Huett.

18 The PLCA hasn't entered into discussions
19 with the Ministry of Natural Resources since early 1979
20 and in an effort to arrive at an agreement covering the
21 extent and the methods to be employed in any logging
22 operations to be conducted in the area which would
23 affect Perry Lake and its surroundings, including the
24 wildlife that inhabits the region.

25 The PLCA maintains that it has a

1 legitimate right and responsibility to do what it can
2 to protect the environment and it regards its position
3 as a small part of a great global response to some of
4 the alarming and self destructive practices that are in
5 present use in the extraction of our earth's resources.

6 MNR land use guidelines. In preparation
7 for the timber management plan for the Watabeag
8 Management Unit the MNR issued a number of
9 publications; kirkland Lake District land use
10 Guidelines, Kirkland Lake District Land Use Plan,
11 background information, Northeastern Ontario Strategic
12 Land Use Plan, proposed, approved, maps, open houses.

13 Throughout they acknowledged the
14 ownership by all the people of Ontario of Crown land,
15 its resources and its wildlife. They recognize the
16 rights of local and traditional users, they recognize
17 the importance of long-range planning to meet the needs
18 of the tourist industry whose contribution to the we
19 will-being of the north is considerable, long term and
20 capable of growth. They acknowledge that there are
21 many environmental issues to be solved. They state
22 that they will actively involve local people and
23 traditional users in the preparation of the plans.

24 While acknowledging the complexity of
25 arriving at a plan acceptable to all the various users,

1 they assure us that the public good will take
2 precedence over the private good. In general, these
3 publications appear to be well-researched and the
4 product of a lot of hard work. If the guidelines and
5 assurances contained therein were being carried out in
6 actual fact, the future of our forests, wildlife,
7 resources and our people would not seem so bleak as it
8 now does.

In 1979 the PLCA commissioned the consulting firm of M.M. Dillon Limited of Toronto to conduct a study of the area surrounding Perry Lake, principally the Township of Michaud, McCool, Munro and, to a lesser degree, Geibord and Garrison.

17 They were required to project the impacts
18 short and long term that would be expected should
19 logging operations take place in the vicinity of Perry
20 Lake. The Dillon firm made a thorough study of the
21 matter, they consulted with MNR personnel and made use
22 of all the publications and maps available at that
23 time. They consulted with the PLCA members and the
24 public, they made use of photos, took photos of their
25 -own, they conducted their on-site study using four by

1 four vehicle and aircraft. Using the wide range of
2 information they were able to gather and their own
3 expertise in the field, they compiled a reported. This
4 is the Dillon Report.

5 Copies of the Dillon Report were
6 submitted to the MNR. At that time, 1980, the MNR
7 officials agreed to abide by the recommendations of the
8 Dillon Report at least until 1985. They stated at that
9 time they would like to go over it with the PLCA,
10 review its recommendations with us with a view to
11 possible modifications after a five-year lapse. This
12 has never been done.

13 By the summer of 1986 logging operations
14 were being carried on using methods devastating to the
15 environment and to the area affecting Perry Lake. This
16 continued into 1988 without one word from MNR to the
17 PLCA and it remained for us to contact them.

18 MNR officials made plane their annoyance
19 at having to be bothered with what they treated as an
20 outside interference, but they did meet with us and
21 while the negotiations went on the clearcutting went
22 on. Today the cutting has extended far inside the
23 perimeter established by the PLCA, the recommendations
24 of the Dillon Report and even over areas identified by
25 the MNR as sensitive area, no-cut.

1 MNR strategies. It seems to us that the
2 MNR is determined to have cut down the forests
3 regardless of any other considerations and is prepared
4 to resort to any tactics in order to achieve this end.
5 Here are some of the methods used:

6 1. Going ahead with cutting without
7 consulting known users of the resources and other
8 legitimate interested parties;

9 2. Proceeding with cutting in disputed
10 zones while negotiations are going on;

11 3. Using slick and expensive advertising
12 to condition the public to accept what is being done as
13 beneficial;

14 4. Withholding vital information which
15 might interfere with their own -- with their plans to
16 harvest;

17 5. Trying to portray persons interested
18 in environmental protection as busybodies who are
19 meddling in affairs beyond their scope and threatening
20 the bread and butter of people of the north;

21 6. Misrepresenting to the public the
22 position and aims of groups such as the PLCA;

23 7. Manipulating figures to convey a
24 false picture of the economic benefits that result from
25 logging operations.

1 Forest topsoil, erosion, dunes. It is
2 acknowledged by all concerns that the Perry Lake and
3 area around it, being largely sand, is a very fragile
4 area. Removal of the forest cover will put this area
5 at grave risk. The MNR maintains that they will not
6 expose the area to risk.

The PLCA has studied the means proposed by MNR to achieve this including - and these proposals are quoted from them: Winter cutting, interspersed 80-hectare blocks clearcutting, use of light equipment, taking care around obvious dunes or blowsand sites, regeneration of the forest within a specified period.

The PLCA has witnessed logging operations going on at present, some of it within the area affecting Perry Lake, the area in dispute. What we see is: Winter cutting and summer cutting; very large cut-over areas; the use of the same equipment as used elsewhere - light equipment, Hmmm! - replacement of the forest with a plantation with varying success, time will tell how much; topsoil ripped and torn by skidders, bulldozers; mounds and ridges pushed up; erosion on the hillsides; creeks blocked by bulldozed trees, sand, rock; some areas littered with oil, cans, worn-out tires, debris; cutting right to the shoreline in some cases.

1 And we ask the MNR how they propose to
2 convince the operator of a skidder or a feller buncher
3 to take care around obvious dunes or blowsand sites,
4 especially during a winter cut. Everything we have
5 seen so far indicates that despite the assurances of
6 the MNR that logging as proposed in their plan poses no
7 threat to our environment, if that logging is permitted
8 to take place Perry Lake and surroundings is indeed
9 being placed at grave risk.

10 The loggers will proceed to a new
11 forest -- the loggers will proceed to new forests to
12 conquer while they last. The MNR officials will be
13 soft-soaping the public in a new area and the cottagers
14 and all those who derive enjoyment from this beautiful
15 area will be left with the desecration and the
16 realization that they got taken.

17 Wildlife. Logging operations by the
18 present methods are destroying millions of animals,
19 birds and fish. The destruction is accelerating. Some
20 links of the wildlife chain will certainly go on the
21 endangered list and soon.

22 The MNR claims to be doing what it can to
23 deal with this disaster. It has implemented a number
24 of programs aimed at protecting certain high profile
25 species such as moose, bear, lake trout. It tries to

1 do this by placing various restrictions on hunting or
2 fishing the threatened species. Its efforts will have
3 very -- its efforts will have very little success if
4 ---any because they fail to place the restrictions where
5 they belong, on the methods used and the enormous scale
6 of the logging operations.

7 They juggle the moose season around so
8 that it will take place after the rut, ignoring the
9 fact that they are thereby requiring outfitters who
10 offer fly-in moose hunting to fly in the inclement -
11 ah, I made a boo-booboo with the typewriter here - in
12 the inclement weather and often dangerously - I did
13 have it right, sorry - in the inclement and often
14 dangerous late fall weather.

15 They experiment with licensing systems
16 such as the present tag system which succeeds in
17 aggravating hunters but do little for the moose. They
18 are now pushing a bear management system down the
19 outfitters' throats, telling them it is good for them,
20 but they are not doing anything that might restrict the
21 logging practices which are chiefly to blame for the
22 fiasco.

23 Logging may produce browse for the moose
24 to eat, but with so many large clearcuts and so many
25 logging roads to the centre of the diminishing patches

1 of forest the terrified animals have no place to hide.
2 The number of cows with no calf is on the increase.
3 Why? Is it because they are shot by hunters who have
4 no adult tag, is it because they have ingested too many
5 chemicals used in the MNR's spray programs to kill
6 insects and/or trees, is it that they are so terrified
7 by the racket day and night of machinery and the ATVs
8 running up and down the logging roads?

9 Bears are being wiped out while in
10 hibernation. The machinery now being used to cut down
11 the forests or to prepare sites for reforestation do it
12 in a number of ways. They are sliced, mangled,
13 crushed, exposed to freezing starvation or simply
14 affixiated in their dens.

15 Millions of birds and small animals who
16 lie in the trees are slaughtered as the clearcutting
17 goes on day and night. The eggs, fledglings or baby
18 animals cannot escape their nests as they come crashing
19 down and the parents stay to defend them and die.
20 There is an increase in the crow population, they have
21 a lot of scavenging to do.

22 The fish, in particular the speckled
23 trout, are losing their battle for survival in the
24 plugged and polluted streams that often cease to be
25 streams. While our wildlife is vanishing, the MNR is

1 looking everywhere for the cause, everywhere except
2 where they know it really is, the present methods of
3 harvesting our natural resources.

4 The PLCA is trying to ensure that a
5 measure of the safety for some of the beleaguered
6 wildlife in our area.

7 Water. The water level of Perry Lake has
8 dropped over the past few years. It is likely that the
9 water table has dropped as well. Nobody knows for
10 sure what the cause is. The PLCA suggests that it
11 could be the logging that has taken place in
12 the area. It is the only new factor introduced into
13 the equation, but we are not sure.

14 The MNR insists it is in no way due to
15 the logging operations. They refer to fluctuations,
16 but the bottom line is a lower lake level. Have they
17 made an honest effort to find the cause?

18 Recently I personally wrote a letter to
19 the Minister of the Environment, Jim Bradley,
20 expressing my concern over the drop of the level of
21 Perry Lake, his answer left my head spinning. I will
22 read the part that deals with that.

23 "With respect to your second concern
24 about the decreasing water levels of
25 Perry Lake, staff of my lake management

1 studies unit at the Dorcette Research
2 Centre have provided me with advice
3 regarding effects of logging on water
4 levels and on Perry Lake in particular.
5 Their review indicates that logging in
6 the area is not responsible for the
7 decreasing water level in Perry Lake.
8 Perry Lake is dependent on groundwater,
9 however, the effects of logging on
10 groundwater levels are the opposite of
11 what you have described. Water levels
12 normally rise as a result of clearcutting
13 because more water infiltrates into the
14 ground when there is little vegetation to
15 intercept it. The lower water level of
16 Perry Lake can most likely be attributed
17 to a decrease in precipitation over the
18 past couple of years."

19 Using this line of reasoning one would
20 expect to find a lush green tropical forest in the
21 California dust bowl and the Sahara Desert.

22 The PLCA suggests that all logging should
23 be stopped in the disputed area until the matter of the
24 effects of logging in that area upon the levels and
25 quality of water levels and water in Perry Lake is

1 thoroughly researched and understood by all concerned.

2 Economic impact. Nobody questions the
3 importance of the forest-related industries to northern
4 Ontario, but it should be borne in mind that there are
5 other industries and interests that depend upon the
6 forests. The PLCA is not a threat to the well-being of
7 any forest-related industry. As much as anybody, we
8 are looking for a balance.

9 When depicting our position the MNR
10 portrays it as an attempt to deprive the logging
11 operator of over 30 square miles of timberland. This
12 is a false picture. I have a map but it's too small to
13 show to the people.

14 When showing the economic benefits of
15 logging, the MNR adds the credits to the debits to
16 arrive at a false picture. I will show you that, I
17 will read it to you.

18 This is from a letter written to the then
19 secretary of our association, Bill Allen in February of
20 1979 by the then superintendent of the MNR branch at
21 Swastika, and it carried with it sort of a question and
22 answer presentation by members of his staff.

23 In answer to the economic benefits that
24 accrued from logging of 200 acres, this is how they put
25 it:

1 "Proposal 6. The economic impact of this
2 yearly cut is as follows: 200 acres at
3 15 cords per acre equals 3,000 cords;
4 Crown stumpage, \$15,000 dollars; logging
5 costs, \$120,000; logging revenue,
6 \$150,000; reforestation, \$14,000."

7 Then he adds them all up, comes to
8 \$299,000 and then he says:

9 "This amount of money would go into the
10 economy each year."

11 Now, what the man has done, he has taken
12 all the credits and the debits and added them together.
13 Now, if you ever try to run a business like that you
14 are going to go under awful fast. If he had done this
15 correctly he would find that the benefits were \$1,000.
16 \$150,000 on one side from which you would subtract
17 \$149,000.

18 This is not the only occasion where I
19 have seen numbers, figures and facts juggled in order
20 to present a picture that suited the purpose of MNR and
21 the people that want to cut down the forests regardless
22 of anything else.

23 Compromise. The PLCA is seeking a
24 compromise with the MNR. We have outlined a zone in
25 which any logging we are certain will affect Perry Lake

1 but there may be a way of conducting a selective
2 harvest in this zone which will minimize the impact.
3 We suggest the use of small equipment and horses in
4 this zone.

5 At first MNR officials scoffed at the
6 idea, lately they have been begun to listen. It could
7 provide long-term employment for the right persons
8 using well-planned procedures, it could work. We
9 request a stop on clearcut logging in the disputed zone
10 while the terms of this agreement are being worked out.
11 We could come to an agreement that everybody could
12 abide by. It could be good for us all.

13 That's my presentation. I am prepared to
14 answer questions, and with the use of the map, show
15 what the plan -- what the MNR plan is. This map is
16 sort of a compilation of what the MNR plan is for
17 cutting in the Perry Lake vicinity. What you see there
18 is the north half or mostly the north half of Michaud
19 Township, Perry Lake being situated in the north part
20 of it. It also has the work of the firm of M.M. Dillon
21 and it has the -- it shows what the MNR has marked as
22 an area where they would not cut. It shows an area
23 where they have marked it as sensitive area not to be
24 cut.

25 It shows further -- these are -- these

1 are the green. It shows the yellow which is the MNR --
2 or, I'm sorry, the Dillon peoples' recommendation that
3 no cutting take place there either because of the
4 sensitivity, and in the red it shows what they plan to
5 cut in the coming phase of the plan, five-year portion
6 of the plan. Much of it has already been cut and it
7 overrides some of the areas that were identified by MNR
8 and by Dillon as sensitive no-cut areas.

9 As a matter of fact the present plan of
10 the MNR is to proceed with cutting over the next number
11 of years in a lot of that area that they themselves
12 identified as sensitive and should not be subjected to
13 cutting. Now, they want to move right in there and
14 clearcut her.

15 That's it.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you for your
17 presentation, Mr. Reeve (sic). Perhaps you could just
18 clarify a few details about this situation.

19 From 1980 until 1985 there was a timber
20 management plan in place but the harvesting didn't come
21 near your area.

22 MR. O'DONNELL: Is that a question?

23 MADAM CHAIR: That is a question.

24 MR. O'DONNELL: Oh, your comment.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

1 MR. O'DONNELL: From 1980 to 1985 they
2 stayed out of the immediate vicinity--

3 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

4 MR. O'DONNELL: --of Perry Lake, yes.

5 MADAM CHAIR: All right. And then in the
6 new plan that was to be in effect from 1985 until now,
7 the harvesting operations came closer to your area?

8 MR. O'DONNELL: That's correct.

9 MADAM CHAIR: And are the harvesting
10 operations now in what you refer to as the disputed
11 area, which you have defined to be sensitive areas
12 identified by MNR and the Dillon study, is selective
13 cutting taking place there or are those areas being
14 clearcut?

15 MR. O'DONNELL: They are being clearcut,
16 all.

17 MR. MARTEL: When in 1985 -- the cutting
18 started in '86, was your association invited by MNR to
19 be part of the group that in fact was going to look
20 into the cutting? In other words, were you part of the
21 planning process, your association; were they invited
22 to participate?

23 MR. O'DONNELL: I have no recollection of
24 any invitation to participate in the plan, no.

25 MR. MARTEL: You didn't attend any open

1 houses nor were you invited to any?

2 MR. O'DONNELL: I don't recall any open
3 houses during that period of time.

4 MR. MARTEL: Well, maybe MNR will get
5 around to telling us if they were invited, if the group
6 was invited to participate?

7 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Martel, Mr. O'Donnell
8 has gone through quite a bit of information here. I
9 was going to ask him some questions, but since you've
10 asked for an undertaking, I think it might be more
11 expeditious this evening and perhaps a more complete
12 answer if we provide you the Ministry's background
13 information in relation to the entire Perry Lake
14 situation. We would be very happy to do that.

15 MADAM CHAIR: We will --

16 MR. O'DONNELL: May I say something else
17 to that?

18 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. O'Donnell.

19 MR. O'DONNELL: I am positive that no
20 such invitation ever occurred. I looked through my
21 correspondence in that matter and I have -- I don't see
22 anything in there. I am positive that nothing of the
23 kind was done.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Mm-hmm. Ms. Blastorah, why
25 don't we wait until all the questions have been asked

1 of Mr. O'Donnell before we sort out what the
2 undertaking will be.

3 We don't necessarily want everything you
4 have on Perry Lake, so let's see whether there are more
5 questions with respect to what Mr. O'Donnell has
6 raised.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: I would be happy to do
8 that, Mrs. Koven.

14 MR. O'DONNELL: It is our only copy,
15 but...

16 MADAM CHAIR: Well, why don't we -- Ms.
17 Blastorah, could we ask the MNR to reproduce that map
18 and send the original back to Mr. O'Donnell?

19 MS. BLASTORAH: We will do that, Mrs.
20 Koven.

21 MRS. KOVEN: Thank you. We will make
22 that Exhibit No. 1357.

23

1 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
2 questions for Mr. O'Donnell on the matter he's raised?

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair?

4 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Hanna?

5 MS. BLASTORAH: I would like to get just
6 clarification on this, if I can. Mr. Martel's
7 questions were the period from 1985 to 1990, I believe.
8 Is that correct, Mr. Martel?

9 MR. MARTEL: He indicated the cutting
10 started in '86 and I just wanted to know if they were
11 part of that planning process.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: I'm interested -- there
13 should be a new plan then coming into effect in 1990,
14 is that -- are you aware of that, Mr. O'Donnell?

15 MR. O'DONNELL: I'm aware of the new
16 plan.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Has your association been
18 involved in that planning exercise?

19 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: And have your concerns
21 been raised with the Ministry?

22 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes, they have.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: Has there been a response
24 to your concerns?

25 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes, there has.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: What is that response?

2 MR. O'DONNELL: Very unsatisfactory. I
3 believe that they had an answer to just about
4 everything we brought up. They scoffed at it, and I
5 can provide you with some of the stuff right here.

6 In response to a presentation that we
7 made to the MNR where we identified some of the
8 problems that we saw, they sent us this publication
9 which goes under the title: Information Regarding
10 Proposed Timber Management Operations in the Vicinity
11 of Perry Lake, and on the one side they put Recent
12 Concern and on the other side they put Fact.

13 Of course, we all know that when the MNR
14 states a fact it's a fact not to be questioned, and so
15 that's it. So instead of responding to the document
16 which we presented to them, the MNR presented us with
17 this, and this is a dandy.

18 "Recent concern: Will clearcutting be
19 allowed to the shoreline of Perry Lake?

20 Fact: Cutting will not be allowed to
21 take place in the 200 to 600-metre wide
22 no-cut reserve previously negotiated with
23 Perry Lake Cottagers Association. In
24 fact, portions of this area have been
25 expanded as a result of field checking."

1 My comments are 'negotiated', we
2 negotiated? No way, we did not negotiate, they gave us
3 this. And when they refer to 200 to 600 metres, the
4 600 is where they measured taking advantage of the
5 contours of the lake itself, it would be -- they
6 haven't mentioned that they propose to cut much closer
7 to Perry Lake in a couple of those areas, one of them
8 at along Eastern Bay and one near Perry Creek, and also
9 that they propose to cut right up to the border of
10 private land on the north boundary of that map that you
11 see up there.

12 Some of that land which belongs to me and
13 to a friend of mine who bought it, his part from me,
14 they propose to cut up to and right up to an access
15 road for about 15 to 20 of the cottagers, so that when
16 they're driving into their cottage and out from it
17 afterwards that they're going to be driving along a
18 line of stumps and slash.

19 "Will cutting be visible from the lake or
20 from my camp?

21 Cutting will not be visible from either
22 your camp or from the lake. Our plan
23 ensures the preservation of a scenic
24 horizon."

25 If you know anything about Perry Lake and

1 the steep hills around it, you know that it's easy for
2 them to say that, but the cutting will indeed come to
3 within sight of my camp which is on a high ridge, and
4 if they cut to where they have shown on that, one of my
5 horizons will have stumps on it.

6 And remember that I have a lodge, it's
7 not just a camp, a cabin, and I have people who come
8 from all over the world to enjoy what we advertise over
9 in Europe and Asia with beautiful pictures of our
10 wilderness, and when they get there and they sit on my
11 deck and look at a bunch of stumps.

12 "How large or extensive will the
13 clearcutting be? Will you be
14 clearcutting the entire area and leave
15 only the reserve like I saw in a recent
16 cartoon in a local newspaper?"

17 There was a cartoon in a local newspaper.

18 "Clearcutting will occur in blocks not
19 exceeding 80 hectares (200 acres) per
20 year. These blocks of cut-over area will
21 be interspersed with blocks that will not
22 be cut for a period of time and with
23 other identified areas of concern which
24 will not be cut at all. The net effect
25 over time will be a patchwork of various

1 sizes of forest in various stages of
2 development young, immature, mature and
3 old forest."

4 They call it forest, I call it
5 plantations.

6 The soils in the area are very light and
7 prone to erosion and wind movement.

8 "Won't you be creating large moving sand
9 dunes?

10 Fact: Proposed operations in the area
11 will not create desert conditions, moving
12 sand dunes, et cetera. Cutting blocks
13 will be limited in size and spacial
14 distribution. Site preparation will be
15 done with light equipment and the blocks
16 will be reforested within a year of
17 cutting. The removal of the trees will
18 have a minimal effect on the grasses and
19 other surface vegetation especially since
20 the cutting will be done in the winter
21 after the ground is frozen."

22 How can they possibly make such a
23 guarantee when the clearcut is to be done by larger and
24 more destructive machinery than ever before. Their
25 words are great but their track record doesn't stand

1 up.

2 "What about the wildlife?"

3 I like the way they put their questions
4 too. It's not the way our -- it's not the way our
5 presentation was made to them at all, it's stated
6 things, it wasn't a bunch of little questions like this
7 at all. Anyway...

8 "What about the wildlife? Will cutting
9 ruin my hunting opportunities? Will the
10 animals leave the area? Hunting pressure
11 rather than cutting is usually more of a
12 significant factor in the decline of
13 wildlife in a specific area. Block
14 cutting as proposed produces a variety of
15 forest age-classes, creates considerable
16 forest edge and a good balance of food
17 and cover. Cutting should actually lead
18 to an increase in wildlife over time
19 provided, of course, that pressure is not
20 excessive. This proposal has also been
21 developed with the assistance of a
22 professional wildlife biologist on the
23 timber management planning team. The
24 forestry activities will be regularly
25 monitored to ensure that cutting

1 practices comply with the approved plan."

2 Opening the forest with logging roads is
3 what leads to hunting pressure. That pressure wouldn't
4 be there if they didn't open it up in the first place.

5 The big machinery cut -- crushes, slices
6 mangles, smothers animals in hibernation. Clearcutting
7 destroys nests, dens, young animals. That's what is
8 destroying our wildlife, not hunting pressure. There
9 wouldn't be that pressure if there was some places for
10 those animals to hide.

11 "What about the water levels in Perry
12 Lake? Some people say the water levels
13 are dropping as a result of cutting in
14 the area. Perry Lake is fed mainly by a
15 number of springs under the lake bottom.
16 Lake levels in similar lakes fluctuate
17 naturally. We do not anticipate - hmmmm -
18 that the cutting -- that the limited
19 cutting amount -- that the limited amount
20 of cutting in the vicinity of Perry Lake
21 will have any effect on water levels."

22 Nobody knows for sure what has caused
23 Perry Lake water levels to drop, not fluctuate. 'We do
24 not anticipate' On what basis? We do anticipate, the
25 water has already dropped. We don't have to anticipate

1 it, it's happened. I know.

2 "What about large logging trucks on our
3 cottage roads? There are no plans to use
4 access roads presently used by cottagers
5 in the area. The loggers will be
6 building and maintaining their own
7 roads."

8 Well, that is some small comfort.

9 Question here: Who pays for the building of those
10 roads that the loggers are building? I suggest that
11 the taxpayer picks up a lot of that bill.

12 The question here:

13 "Why not pursue something less
14 destructive in this area?

15 Fact: A balance of tourism, mining and
16 forestry is needed to make our local
17 economy strong durable and sustainable."

18 Fine, but where's the balance? The MNR
19 policy of logging in or permitting logging as it's
20 doing is destroying the tourist industry.

21 I am an outfitter and there are several
22 other outfitters here in this building, in this room,
23 and I will bet you they will say the same thing, the
24 MNR is not only destroying what we have, they are
25 destroying the chance that we have to build a bigger

1 and more viable industry, that would go on forever, not
2 just this one grab, cut and run.

3 "What is the Dillon Report? What
4 implications does it have on the Perry
5 Lake area?

6 Fact: The Dillon Report was a report
7 commissioned by the Perry Lake Cottagers
8 Association in order to look at
9 environmental sensitivity of the area.

10 MNR recognizes that soils in the area are
11 somewhat sensitive and prone to erosion
12 and wind effects. To protect these sites
13 MNR is limiting the sites and spacial
14 distribution of the cut blocks, logging
15 in winter and using light site
16 preparation techniques in order that the
17 sensitive nature of certain sites are
18 adequately protected. Care will be taken
19 around obvious dunes or blowsand sites."
20 How do you get a man driving a great big
21 machine to take care?

22 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Reeve (sic), would you
23 like to give that letter to the Board? Would you like
24 to submit that letter to the Board as part of your
25 evidence?

1 MR. O'DONNELL: I'm not Mr. Reeve, my
2 name is Eddie O'Donnell.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. O'Donnell,
4 I'm getting confused tonight. Would you like to leave
5 a copy of that letter as part of your submission to the
6 Board?

7 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes, I will. And I have
8 one more thing.

9 MADAM CHAIR: And what's the date on that
10 letter?

11 MR. O'DONNELL: March 12th, 1990. Then
12 we have it put this way:

13 "Why can't you use horse logging or small
14 farm equipment to log these sites?"

15 It's put like a question asked by a kid.
16 We had put forth a proposal that in certain areas that
17 were very sensitive that we could consider using --
18 working out a method where horses and small machinery
19 were used, and if it turned out that it was not
20 possible to carry out this for certain reasons, then
21 leave the area alone.

22 But instead we are treated like a bunch
23 of kids, like trying to turn the clock back. They are
24 making a big mistake. Maybe it's being corrected now
25 - though, there has been a break in the ice there.

1 But here was their fact:
2 "The forest industry of Canada has to
3 compete in a global economy. The use of
4 horses or small equipment is not cost
5 effective; skidders and large equipment
6 in the bush have replaced horses for the
7 same reason cars and large trucks have
8 replaced them on the highway. It is also
9 very difficult and expensive to use
10 labour intensive forms of technology in
11 any resource field farming, forestry,
12 mining, et cetera, today."

13 The trouble is that the machinery is too
14 big now for this type of -- for this type of an area
15 and it is too destructive. It provides the profits
16 that the logging companies and the paper companies and
17 the banks and the machinery companies and the rubber
18 companies and the oil companies want, but it doesn't
19 satisfy the need of the people of the north, it doesn't
20 provide us with jobs, it robs us of jobs and it robs us
21 of our environment and the ability of our environment
22 to provide a living for the people who are to follow
23 and it cheapens our way of life.

24 There are certain places where the
25 skidder and the big machinery can be used and there are

1 certain places where it cannot be used, and when it
2 comes to economic viability, I would like it explained
3 to me so I can understand, how these big companies that
4 employ this machinery have to have so many tax cuts,
5 tax benefits, kickbacks, how they have to have -- how
6 they have to be paid to make their own roads that only
7 they get to use?

8 Why is it that they have to be given
9 favourable low interest or no interest loans,
10 occasionally grants amounting to millions of dollars if
11 they are so viable? It's even known that some
12 companies who have got a lot of government money pumped
13 into them threatem to close down their plants unless
14 they are given more favours and gifts.

15 When you put all of that into the
16 equation, logging a little area like we're talking
17 about with horses and small machinery is not so
18 expensive after all and it should be considered because
19 of all the other implications that are in that
20 equation.

21 Question:

22 "Will my real estate values drop in the
23 Perry Lake area as a result of logging
24 activities?

25 Fact: Market research done for sale of

1 Crown lands at market value (comparable
2 sales approach) discloses that real
3 estate values for cottage properties is
4 increasing in this area at a rate of
5 about 10 per cent per year. Experience
6 from actual examples (i.e., Watabeag,
7 Wild Goose, and Windigo Lakes) show that
8 logging in proximity to cottage areas
9 does not have a negative effect on land
10 values, the real estate market is
11 governed by supply and demand. In the
12 Perry Lake area no further Crown cottage
13 lots are available. Limited supply from
14 existing lots would indicate that real
15 estate values will continue to increase
16 at a rate consistent with the overall
17 trend in the near future."

18 Now, I ask you: If you were going to buy
19 a cottage on a lake, would you pay the same amount for
20 that cottage if you knew that the trees were all going
21 to be cut all around it? What kind of nonsense is
22 this? Fact!

23 Is that an answer to your question?
24 (applause)

25 MS. BLASTORAH: I think it --

1 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me for a minute, Mr.
2 Hanna. We are going to ask Mr. O'Donnell to give us --
3 do you have a copy of that letter, or...

4 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. We will make
6 that Exhibit 1358.

7 ----EXHIBIT NO. 1358: Letter dated March 12, 1990
8 submitted by Ed O'Donnell, Perry
Lake Cottagers Association.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes, Mr. O'Donnell, that
10 was an answer to my question.

11 Madam Chair, I believe Mr. O'Donnell has
12 referred to a '79 paper and he's referred to a
13 presentation that his association made to the Ministry
14 of Natural Resources.

15 I think it might be useful that in the
16 Ministry putting the package together, whatever the
17 package ends up to be in terms of the Perry Lake
18 Association or the Perry Lake issue, that Mr. O'Donnell
19 also has an opportunity to look at the package and make
20 sure it's complete from their point of view.

21 But I think the rest of my questions will
22 probably wait to see that, or whatever we do will
23 probably be in that information.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Well, we will certainly,
25 once we decide what will go into this ever-growing

1 package, a copy will be sent to Mr. O'Donnell and if
2 he's satisfied it's a full record, then you will get in
3 touch with the Board directly and tell us what's
4 missing.

5 Are there any other questions for Mr.
6 O'Donnell?

7 Mr. Cassidy?

8 MR. CASSIDY: I have one or two.

9 Mr. O'Donnell, you have a commercial
10 lodge on Perry Lake; is that correct?

11 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes.

12 MR. CASSIDY: And how long have you had
13 that operation on that lake?

14 MR. O'DONNELL: More than 28 years and my
15 father was there before me.

16 MR. CASSIDY: And how many employees
17 would you presently have,

18 MR. O'DONNELL: Two.

19 MR. CASSIDY: And this is not a remote
20 fly-in outfitting operation of any sort; is it?

21 MR. O'DONNELL: You can drive to my door,
22 however, I have a fly in-service and outpost camps as
23 we will.

24 MR. CASSIDY: And this is your main form
25 of income; is that correct, from this lodge?

1 MR. O'DONNELL: It is.

2 MR. CASSIDY: And it at the moment is an
3 active operation; is that correct?

4 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes.

5 MR. CASSIDY: And you have bear hunters
6 who come to your lodge; is that correct?

7 MR. O'DONNELL: For the past three years
8 I have not hunted any bears.

9 MR. CASSIDY: You personally or your
10 guests?

11 MR. O'DONNELL: I have not had any bear
12 hunters at my lodge for the past three years and there
13 is a reason for that that is related to MNR policy.

14 MR. CASSIDY: I have no further
15 questions, Madam Chair.

16 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you, Mr.
17 Cassidy.

18 All right, Ms. Blastorah, why don't we
19 just quickly go over what will be in the undertaking
20 that the Board has requested with respect to some
21 clarification of MNR's position vis-a-vis the Perry
22 Lake Cottagers Association.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: Well, it's a little
24 difficult to summarize, Mrs. Koven. Perhaps I could
25 just indicate that Mr. O'Donnell has obviously raised a

1 great number of issues. I don't want to take the time
2 of the Board or the members of the public who may wish
3 to speak tonight to address all of those, so what I'm
4 suggesting is that we obtain the transcript of his
5 remarks here tonight and respond to those issues that
6 he's raised.

7 There is quite a bit of history, as you
8 are no doubt aware from his comments, it goes back to
9 1979. I think most of the current concerns that he's
10 raised here this evening date more or less from the
11 1985 period.

12 Perhaps we could just give you a very
13 brief history of what occurred prior to that and then
14 the history of the plan that Mr. O'Donnell was
15 referring to. In fact I'm advised that it's a 1979 to
16 1989 operating plan under the old system and then there
17 is a new plan running from 1989 to 2009, that is the
18 recently approved plan.

19 We can give you details of the Perry Lake
20 Cottagers Association's involvement in both of those
21 plans since Mr. O'Donnell's concerns obviously pre-date
22 the current plan. I think most of his concerns relate
23 more specifically to what is taking place under the
24 current plan, so we probably will go into some more
25 detail on that.

1 He's also raised a number of issues which
2 don't specifically relate to the preparation of the
3 plan, for instance, the water level in the lake and
4 things like that. I would suggest it would be
5 appropriate for the Ministry to respond to those
6 comments as we will.

7 Is there anything else the Board would be
8 interested in?

9 MADAM CHAIR: No, and the Board isn't
10 interested in your rebutting what Mr. O'Donnell has
11 said obviously, I mean you can leave that for your
12 reply evidence, but we are interested in receiving the
13 record of what has taken place between the Ministry and
14 Mr. O'Donnell and the Perry Lake Cottagers Association
15 on this matter.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: May I have one moment,
17 please?

18 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: Under the circumstances
20 then perhaps, Mrs. Koven, in fairness to Mr. O'Donnell,
21 I should put a couple of questions to him in relation
22 to some of those other matters which aren't
23 specifically part of the package that we will be
24 preparing.

25 MADAM CHAIR: That is fine.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. O'Donnell, you've
2 raised a few issues which I don't believe are related
3 specifically to the timber management plan preparation
4 and practices.

5 I can just clarify one matter first. The
6 Perry Lake Cottagers Association has how many formal
7 members?

8 MR. O'DONNELL: I don't know what the
9 number is at the present time. It usually comprises
10 about between 60 and 80 per cent of the total number of
11 cottagers.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: And am I correct that
13 this map that you've put up - perhaps I could just
14 clarify this for you. There is a map shown behind Mr.
15 Martel there which has been marked as Exhibit 1357,
16 that map is from the Dillon Report; is that correct?

17 MR. O'DONNELL: It is a composite of
18 Dillon Report and the latest plans of MNR for logging
19 in the vicinity of Perry Lake. Some of the areas
20 marked in red, which are those that are identified for
21 cutting, have already been cut-over.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: That area comprises your
23 area of particular concern; is that correct?

24 MR. O'DONNELL: No, it's part of it. We
25 don't -- we haven't identified the zone that we dispute

1 by straight lines drawn by map makers and so on, but
2 rather by the lines of the contours of the land and
3 they are related to the elevation above sea level of
4 the land.

5 So that we are dealing with sort of a
6 basin that goes around Perry Lake. It, therefore, runs
7 up into McCool. You see that Perry Lake itself is very
8 close to the boundary of McCool Township, and when
9 Mother Nature put that lake there, she didn't know that
10 we were going to draw a line there, so she didn't do it
11 that way.

12 Now, we have taken the natural area
13 rather than the political area around Perry Lake. So
14 it runs up into McCool and a little bit into Munro and
15 it goes down a little bit into the southern part, the
16 southern half of Michaud Township.

17 What you see there is principally the
18 northern half of Michaud Township. Much of the area
19 that we have outlined as our disputed area, let us call
20 it, the area that definitely affects Perry Lake the
21 quality of the water and the level of it, much of that
22 has all been cut-over and it's going on right today.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: Am I correct, or perhaps
24 I could put it this way: It's my information that you
25 have identified an area to the district which is

1 approximately 39 square miles. Is that the area we're
2 talking about?

3 MR. O'DONNELL: The MNR has consistently
4 used big numbers there and tried to portray it as an
5 area which we are saying no cutting should take place
6 and the size has increased from 30 to 37 and now 39
7 square miles.

8 I don't think that's anywhere near the
9 actual size. It probably is down around 25 and it is
10 not -- 25 or even 39, for that matter, square miles of
11 actual standing timber.

12 That comprises a lot of private land, a
13 lot of lake water surface, highways, roads, a lot of
14 swamp, outcrop, gullies, stands of birch and poplar and
15 tag alder. So the actual amount that we're talking
16 about is a way less than those numbers that are being
17 given to you.

18 It would probably be down somewhere
19 around 15 square miles of timberland, much smaller in
20 any case than the numbers being thrown at us by the
21 MNR, and I'm saying this to show how they deliberately
22 try to make it look like we're being very unreasonable
23 and unfair.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: Well, Mr. O'Donnell, I
25 certainly don't want to be unfair and that is why I'm

1 trying to clarify exactly the area we are talking
2 about.

3 Now, I do have a map here and it's my
4 understanding that the lines shown on this map, which I
5 am advised depicts the area you've identified to the
6 local district, is the area you are particularly
7 concerned about, that that line was based on
8 information provided by the Perry Lake Cottagers
9 Association.

10 Perhaps in fairness it would be best,
11 before we prepare the undertaking, if I just confirm
12 with you that that line does in fact encompass the area
13 that we're talking about.

14 If I could do that, Mrs. Koven?

15 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, go ahead.

16 MR. O'DONNELL: That's it. That is the
17 area.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: And perhaps we should
19 mark this map as an exhibit, Mrs. Koven, under the
20 circumstances.

21 MADAM CHAIR: That will be Exhibit 1359.

22 Would you please describe the map for the
23 record.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: I'm just going to get a
25 description of it, Mrs.. Koven.

1 ---Discussion off the record

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Unfortunately, there is
3 no particular title on the map. I'm just trying to
4 come up with something that will be suitable for the
5 record.

6 MR. O'DONNELL: I can provide you with
7 the map that you can photocopy, if you like.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: If the Board would like
9 that. Perhaps we could just title this map, Area of
10 Concern for the Perry Lake Cottagers Association.

11 MADAM CHAIR: All right, fine.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: It's a Ministry of
13 Natural Resources prepared map, it's a contour map.

14 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1359: MNR contour map showing Perry
15 Lake Cottagers Association area
 of concern.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Now, another issue that
17 you raise, Mr. O'Donnell, was the water level in the
18 lake and you indicated that that has dropped recently.

19 Could you advise me how much, in your
20 opinion, that lake level has dropped?

21 MR. O'DONNELL: Let me put it to you this
22 way. I used to be able to use that long bay that you
23 see there for taking off into a south wind or a west
24 wind.

25 There is a bar halfway down that bay, a

1 very shallow bar. I always was able to taxi over that
2 bar, even with a heavily loaded beaver, and if I had to
3 make it -- and I needed that whole lake to get out of
4 there because it's got high hills around it. I never
5 ran aground on that bar before, and a heavily loaded
6 beaver draws a fair amount of water.

7 This spring when the water level should
8 have been higher after a melt, taxiing with Cessna-185,
9 not heavily loaded, I went aground on that bar crossing
10 at the same place that I normally had crossed for many
11 years.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. O'Donnell.

13 Are you almost finished, Ms. Blastorah?

14 MS. BLASTORAH: I do have a couple of
15 more questions, Mrs. Koven. I think Mr. O'Donnell has
16 raised quite a few fairly significant allegations.

17 MR. O'DONNELL: I would like to add one
18 more thing to that. That shortened my takeoff run
19 considerably, it's a matter of life and death.

20 MADAM CHAIR: There's a gentleman who's
21 standing in the back and perhaps I will let him
22 interrupt at this point.

23 Yes, sir?

24 MR. REEVE: I just wanted to confirm Mr.
25 O'Donnell's statement on the large clearcutting

1 affecting water levels.

2 The same is the case on Gibson Lake
3 esker. It's been brought up to the Ministry and their
4 answer to that is that it's also happening in Kettle
5 Lakes Park, it's a natural phenomenon. It is a natural
6 phenomenon that we do get a change in water levels, but
7 the amount that it's changing has increased
8 significantly since the timber was taken away from such
9 large areas.

10 We used to have about a 3-foot
11 fluctuation from year to year, now it's about four and
12 five foot, so in my opinion also the large clearcutting
13 is a very significant factor in the fluctuation of
14 these lakes.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Could you identify
16 yourself, sir?

17 MR. REEVE: Larry Reeve, Timmins Fur
18 Council.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. Thank you very much,
20 Mr. Reeve.

21 Ms. Blastorah, I think we are going have
22 to take, and Mr. O'Donnell, we are going to have a
23 break for our court reporter. We usually don't go
24 longer than an hour and half without a 10-minute break,
25 so if we could do that and then reconvene in 10

1 minutes.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: That might assist me in
3 abbreviating my questions too, Mrs. Koven.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

5 ----Recess taken at 9:15 p.m.

6 ----On resuming at 9:30 p.m.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah, before we
8 continue where we left off, I had a note that Reverend
9 Brownshill was not able to wait until his turn came to
10 make his submission and we will be inviting Reverend
11 Brownshill to send a letter to the Board with the
12 submission he wished to make that will be circulated to
13 all the parties.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. And, Mrs.
15 Koven, I appreciate the opportunity to review my notes.
16 I had hoped that it would shorten things, in fact on
17 reviewing my notes I don't think there is anything left
18 outstanding that can't be dealt with through the
19 undertaking, and if we find that there is any
20 outstanding item, we will be taking your advice and
21 dealing with it in reply, rather than taking any more
22 time this evening.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Ms.
24 Blastorah.

25 And if there aren't any more questions

1 for Mr. O'Donnell, the Board thanks you very much for
2 your submission.

3 MR. O'DONNELL: Thank you.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Gordon Hotchkis in
5 the audience?

6 Mr. Hotchkis was scheduled to make a
7 submission this afternoon, we didn't get to him, and if
8 he's here this evening now is his opportunity.

9 Mr. Hotchkis?

10 (no response)

11 All right. The last person scheduled to
12 make a presentation this evening is Mr. Gaetan Malette.

13 Could Mr. Malette come forward, please.

14 Bonsoir, Mr. Malette.

15 GAÉTAN MALETTE, Sworn

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

17 M. MALETTE: Bonsoir, Mme. Koven, M.
18 Martel.

19 My name is Gaétan Malette, I represent
20 the Woodlands Division of Malette Inc. My presentation
21 to the Board will be bilingual with the following
22 section in French.

23 Membres du conseil, la compagnie a eut ce
24 début dans les années 1950. Une petite entreprise
25 familiale qui avait environs quinze employés, donc six

1 frères, fabriqueure du bois d'oeuvre a contrat pour
2 McChesney Lumber.

3 Les frères Malette ont quitté leurs terre
4 familiale; ils étaient des fils de cultivateurs qui
5 voulaient tenter leurs chances en Ontario.

6 Nous nous retrouvons 40 ans plus tard,
7 toujours en Ontario et intéresser de continuer notre
8 aventure dans cette belle province.

9 L'entreprise à sa debute avait une
10 quinzaine d'employés pour raconter tous près de 2,000
11 aujourd'hui.

12 Cet Agrandissement de la compagnie fut
13 atteint avec un très grand respect des valeurs humaines
14 et un respect de l'environnement.

15 Malette Inc. sought its beginnings with a
16 small sawmill located approximately 60 kilometres west
17 of Timmins. In 1952 there were 15 positions in the
18 company which were mostly held by the family members.
19 In 1990 the company has approximately 2,000 positions
20 located at seven divisions in six northern communities
21 of Ontario and Quebec.

22 When Mr. Seguin this afternoon talked of
23 the waferboard division earlier today, I would like to
24 point out that we are in agreement with Mr. Martel that
25 matters within the plant were not related with these

1 hearings and that they are properly dealt with
2 respective acts.

3 I would like to point out a few points
4 from Mr. Seguin's remarks. The company has an approved
5 waste disposal site from the government for its wood
6 waste, also for the ash produced from the conis
7 furnaces. We have approved PCB sites from government.
8 Also, under no circumstances has there ever been any
9 indication from the bark and sawdust leaching in the
10 river.

11 M. Seguin mentioned that the wood waste
12 disposal site had a pile of 30 feet high, that is
13 correct, the reason being we had a major fire at our
14 plant in February of 1990. That fire shut down our
15 particle board line. In the process of waferboard
16 panel, you produce fines that become waste and we use
17 them in the particle board line; therefore, we decided
18 to continue to operate the waferboard line which these
19 fines that we couldn't use in the particle board we
20 stored them in a pile.

21 We could have bulldozed and capped the
22 site since we have the permits, this would have looked
23 better, however, our decision was to pile the waste and
24 use it in the co-generation station that was in
25 construction at Smooth Rock Falls. Approximately two

1 weeks ago we started to haul the waste to Smooth Rock
2 Falls. This so-called mountain rather than being
3 buried now produces electricity. The government is
4 also aware of the situation.

5 Very briefly I would like to show with
6 two small examples that the system does work in
7 - forestry. The Ministry of Natural Resources has
8 brought the new generation of loggers to care for,
9 understand and communicate with all users of the
10 forest. One example is that the Ministry organized a
11 tour with company and local from the trappers
12 executive. At that time members -- some of the members
13 on the trip were Bill Russell, Jim Gibb, Albert
14 Fournier.

15 On this visit the trappers showed us an
16 old logging road where the bridge was too small and
17 this being a spawning area for pickerel, both parties
18 got together where the company rebuilt a new bridge
19 according to certain specifications, supplied rocks,
20 the trappers then cleaned the spawning area and put new
21 rocks and improved it.

22 And this spring I happened to be in that
23 area with my two daughters and that stream was just
24 full of pickerel spawning in it, it was quite an
25 experience to see their reaction.

1 Another example. At one of the open
2 houses for the Timber Management Plan on the
3 Romeo/Malette Forest, 1990, the plan for 1987-1992, one
4 cottager noticed the cut was adjoining the cottage
5 lots. The company was to create access away from their
6 cottages and explained how our operations would be
7 carried out. This cottager suggested that instead of
8 building a new road away from their cottages that we
9 use their road and help to upgrade it. In this case
10 both parties came to an agreement.

11 Members of the Board, there are many more
12 good examples of multiple use within the Romeo/Malette
13 Forest. What happens too often is that local people
14 solve their issues, everyone is happy and life goes
15 on. The issue stays locally, the media, the lobbyist,
16 the voting population do not hear about it. These
17 issues do not go up to bump-up, they were resolved.

18 I would like to leave you with one
19 thought. Companies every year give annual reports to
20 the Ministry on their silviculture success. Maybe
21 these other local success of multiple use should have a
22 part in that report.

23 Thank you for your concern.

24 Merci.

25 Thank you, Mr. Malette. Are there any

1 questions for Mr. Malette?

2 (no response)

3 All right. Thank you very much.

4 MR. MALETTE: Thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Is there anyone else in the
6 audience who would like to say something to the Board?

7 (no response)

8 Yes, sir?

9 MR. LAJUNESSE: I would like to say
10 something, please.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Of course, come forward.

12 G.P. LAJUNESSE, Sworn

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. And could you
14 spell your name for us when you sit down, please, and
15 for the court reporter.

16 Thank you.

17 MR. LAJUNESSE: Good evening. I'm G. P.
18 Lajunesse from Cochrane. I own a little logging
19 company. I will tell you the story of mostly of my
20 life to start off with.

21 In the early 1900 my great grandfather
22 moved to Cochrane and had to walk about 20 miles on the
23 rails to get to Cochrane, it wasn't built then, and he
24 lived in a log house and cut dry wood for fuel to sell
25 and sawlogs to build a barn and grew their families.

1 For generations we had to cut wood to
2 live and the wives during the winter had to care for
3 the stock while the men were in the bush making money
4 so they can spend the summer on the farm.

5 Cutting in the summer time in Cochrane is
6 hard because of low ground, so I had to go in private
7 lots which last year I cut on Mr. Goulding's farm where
8 my Dad played baseball and right now I'm cutting on
9 another acre where my uncle ditched with horses to
10 drain the land. Now, it's mature.

11 I don't know nothing than logging which
12 is honest life and hope that some day my son, my
13 grandson logs. Also that the only reason I'm living
14 for.

15 I do not believe -- I believe in full
16 utilization of all species and that's where I got my
17 rotation, selling to Grant, Normick and Abitibi-Price.
18 I believe that there is place for operators, tourism
19 and wildlife lovers in the north with the right
20 administration which we do have with the MNR. We can
21 work together and create -- and fix the problem that we
22 are having here tonight.

23 I want to make one thing clear, while
24 everybody is arguing about cottages, trapping, whatever
25 I heard here tonight, nobody came to account that we

1 depend on this for livelihood in Cochrane mostly
2 because this is the major employment and that we do not
3 have any grants, us small operators, to build roads, we
4 depend on ourselves.

5 And this is what we are hoping to make
6 clear tonight, that I do understand the problems that
7 the trappers are having, everybody is having, I heard
8 it tonight. I don't see how we can make everything
9 work without having anybody having the trouble that I
10 heard here tonight. This is nonsense.

11 Thank you.

12 (applause)

13 MADAME LA PRÉSIDENTE: Merci beaucoup,
14 M. Lajunesse, pour votre présentation.

15 Are there any questions for Mr.
16 Lajunesse?

17 (no response)

18 Thank you very much. Does anybody else
19 wish to address the Board this evening?

20 (no response)

21 Ms. Blastorah?

22 MS. BLASTORAH: One housekeeping matter
23 only. I neglected to file the Affidavit of Service of
24 John Dadds in relation to this hearing.

25 This is an Affidavit of Service of John

1 Dadds dated September 11th, 1990 in relation to the
2 newspaper and radio notices of the Timmins Community
3 Hearing for the Class Environmental Assessment of
4 Timber Management on Crown Lands in Ontario.

5 MADAM CHAIR: That will be Exhibit 1360.

6 **----EXHIBIT NO. 1360:** Affidavit of Service of John
7 Dadds dated September 11th, 1990
8 re: newspaper and radio notices
9 of Timmins Community Hearing for
10 the Class EA of Timber Management
11 on Crown Lands in Ontario.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Well, Mr. Martel and I
14 thank you all very much for coming this evening and we
15 thank everyone who has been present at these meetings
16 over the last two days.

17 We thank all the people of Timmins and
18 surrounding area for your hospitality and we will close
19 this session of the Timber Management Hearing.

20 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair?

21 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy?

22 MR. CASSIDY: I don't want to have the
23 last word, I just want to raise a couple of things with
24 you that have occurred in the course of the day. Two
25 things: First of all, you heard evidence from the last
 speaker about road funding, you also heard evidence
 about road funding from a couple of other speakers

1 today.

2 I have done this at previous satellite
3 hearings and I know the Board is aware of it, but for
4 the benefit of those present who have not been in the
5 hearings in Thunder Bay and have not been in the other
6 satellite hearings, I wish to draw the attention of
7 those people to the transcript Volume No. 192 which
8 they may wish to review which contains a substantial
9 amount of evidence on levels of road funding and, in
10 particular, evidence indicating that road funding has
11 significantly declined from previous levels and the
12 future for road funding as it is going to continue
13 its decline.

14 So contrary to submissions that were made
15 tonight, there was evidence that road funding is
16 significantly declining in the Ministry of Natural
17 Resources.

18 That volume of the transcript again is
19 192 and they might also refer to Volume 193 for further
20 evidence on that.

21 Secondly, there was evidence from Mr.
22 Seguin or a statement from Mr. Seguin in Exhibit 1351
23 where he referred to page 32094 of the transcript with
24 a comment by my colleague Mr. Cosman. I would like to
25 draw the Board's attention to the fact that that

1 comment has been taken out of context and the full
2 context of Mr. Cosman's statements can be found in
3 pages 32093 through to pages 32107 of Volume 181 of the
4 transcript dated February 6th, 1990 where Mr. Cosman
5 took the position that this issue that is raised by Mr.
6 Seguin is not properly before this Board which, Mr.
7 Martel, you indicated tonight, as did Mr. Malette, and
8 I would not want Mr. Cosman to be on record as
9 indicating otherwise, because in fact in those pages of
10 the transcript he took the very position as has been
11 indicated tonight, that those are not issues before
12 this Board.

13 Those are all my comments I wish to have.
14 And I did not want to have the last word, so I am
15 thankful, Madam Chair, for the opportunity.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.
17 And thank you again. Good night.

18
19 ---Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 9:50 p.m. to
20 be reconvened in Hearst, Ontario, on Tuesday,
September 18th, 1990, commencing at 2:00 p.m.

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